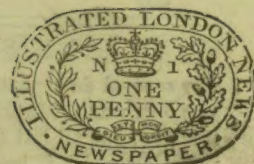


Stamped Edition, 6d.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

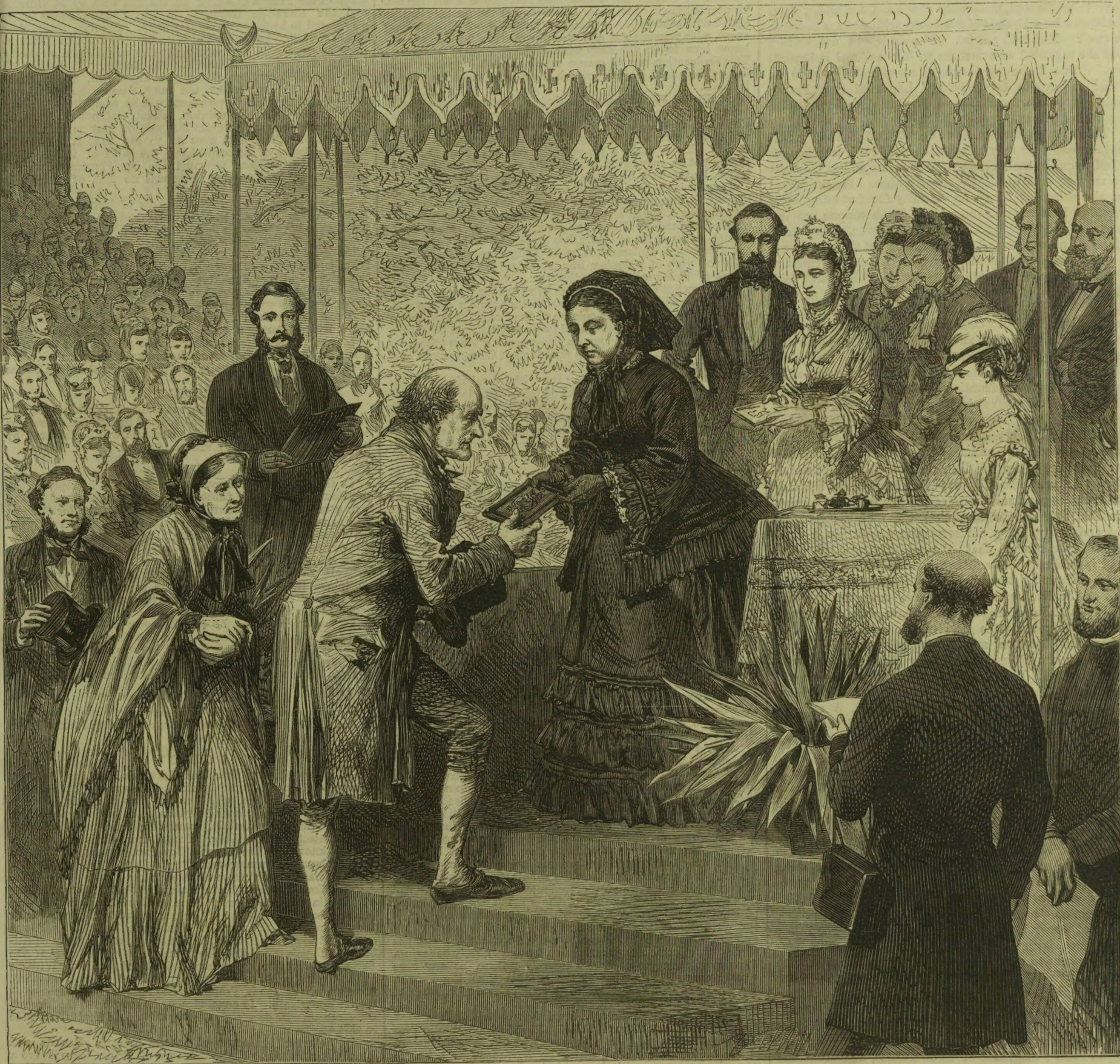


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SATURDAY, JULY 16, 1870.

TWO WHOLE SHEETS, } STAMPED, 6d.
FIVEPENCE



HER MAJESTY GIVING THE PRIZES OF THE PRINCE CONSORT'S WINDSOR ASSOCIATION IN THE HOME PARK.
SEE PAGE 66.

THE SPANISH THRONE.

For several days past Europe has been tottering upon the verge of war. Mischance, it may be, used for purposes of intrigue, has all but flung a spark amongst the explosive materials which it has been the policy of the great Powers, each for itself respectively, to collect and heap up during the last four years. Happily, we are able in the same article in which we comment upon the danger to announce that it has ceased.

General Prim, whether by design or by accident we cannot say, has been the occasion of the intense excitement which has prevailed during the week. It appears to have suited his policy to put an end, as soon as may be, to the provisional state of affairs which has so long continued in Spain by filling the vacant throne at Madrid. It is not improbable that, while engaged in the attempt to win the consent of Ferdinand of Portugal to become King of Spain, Prim was made acquainted with the existence—and, perhaps, the ambitious desires—of a German Prince who might answer his purpose. At any rate, it was suddenly announced that Prince Leopold, an elder brother of Prince Charles of Roumania, and married to a sister of the King of Portugal, had permitted himself to be nominated to the Cortes as a candidate for the Spanish crown. France heard the announcement, and instantly put her hand upon the hilt of her sword. This Prince Leopold was a scion of one of the two branches of the Hohenzollern family. The head of the other branch occupies the Prussian throne. The conclusion, we can hardly say arrived at, but leapt upon, by the war party in France—which, we are sorry to be obliged to add, is neither small nor unimportant—was that the French Emperor and his Government had been “Bismarcked” once more. Was it not enough that Prussia, from a weak neighbour, who never knew her own mind, had suddenly developed into a great military Power? Was it tolerable that, besides the Prussia of the north, there should also be a Prussia of the south, with France between the two? It should not be. France would not endure what she regarded as a menace to her national independence. The Duke of Gramont consequently made an official declaration to the Corps Législatif that France would not permit the throne of Charles V. to be occupied by a Hohenzollern.

There is not the smallest doubt that France meant what she said. It may be questioned, indeed, whether she looked upon the candidature of Prince Leopold in the light of a menace or of an insult; or of either. We are afraid that she seized it as an opportunity for fastening upon Prussia an international quarrel, and for thereupon proving the completeness of her preparations for war. The indications are numerous and unusually distinct that there was an eager determination on the part of those who rule the destinies of France to imitate the tactics of Bismarck four years ago, both in their suddenness and in their success. Ever since the Battle of Sadowa both France and Prussia have competed with each other for the possession, equipment, and facile mobilisation of the best and largest military force—avowedly for defence, really for defiance. The two Powers have scowled at each other across their respective frontiers, and each has been ready to take mortal offence at almost every movement made by the other. Until very recently the organisation and strength of the French army were not deemed sufficiently in advance to warrant an immediate conflict with Prussia. Now, however, the terrible instrument is in the best order, and may be most efficiently used. We know not what may have been the personal wishes of the Emperor. We judge from the facts of the case that those of his Government and his military advisers were intent upon war. Their disappointment that the occasion for war has ceased is evidently bitter. They would rather that Prussia, instead of listening with imperturbable calmness to the big words of the Paris press, would have taken fire thereat; and that the King of Prussia would have given them some excuse for launching the bolt of war against the North German Confederation, and rushing with scarcely a day's notice upon the Rhine. Even now there is a lingering negotiation with Prussia which may possibly be nursed into a flame. The chances seem to be that, even if Europe escapes, for the present, the calamity which a collision between two of the great military Powers would necessarily inflict upon her, it will be simply a postponement, not an extinction, of apprehended evils.

We do not discuss the affairs which connect themselves externally with the present difference between France and Prussia. In reality the accessories are devoid of all interest, because it is not by them, nor by the course they may chance to have taken, that the probabilities of war have been determined. That which stands out with such terrible distinctness before the gaze of Europe is the picture of two great nations, armed to the teeth, watching one another with flashing eyes, and both full of the conviction that, come what may of this or the other ground of quarrel, the time is close at hand when they will measure strength with each other. That such a contingency can have existed now for several years, not in some obscure corner of uncivilised or half-civilised Asia, but in reference to the most highly-cultivated of the nations of Europe, is certainly no credit to modern political development. Surely it might have been anticipated that we had got beyond the possibility of this. We have not. Europe is still a magazine of combustibles, and Monarchs and their Marshals take leave, and are permitted, to walk about in the very midst of them, often in pursuit of

projects known to have a tendency to bring about collisions. It is not unlikely, however, that the thrills of alarm which every now and then convulse society in Europe, consequent as they are upon the magnitude of military establishments, will persuade most of the peoples of Europe, surely, even if slowly and silently, to diminish the means of protection from external foes, and to mutually exercise more implicit confidence in each other's policy and intentions. We rejoice at the unexpectedly pacific turn which the affair of the week has happily taken. But, looking at the ordinary and extraordinary tendencies of the French Empire in its international relationships and policy, we are obliged to confess that “we rejoice with trembling.”

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday, July 14.

The Constitutional Empire seems no more likely to mean peace than that arbitrary form of government to which it has succeeded, and which at its advent made peace its *mot d'ordre*. We are already reaping some of the fruits of the Plébiscite in declarations such as that made by the Minister of Foreign Affairs in the tribune of the Corps Législatif the other day—a declaration made with the manifest intention of humbling Prussia—offering her, in the face of Europe, the alternative of a war if she hesitated to withdraw the candidature of the Prince of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen to the Spanish throne—a candidature which France, if she had pleased, could have whiffed away with a breath at its outset, instead of allowing it to germinate and become the tangible thing it has. “We do not believe,” said the Duke de Gramont, “that respect for the rights of a neighbouring people obliges us to suffer a foreign Power, by placing a Prince upon the throne of Charles V., to disturb the European equilibrium to our disadvantage, and thus to imperil the interests and honour of France. We entertain a firm hope that this will not happen. To prevent it we count upon the wisdom of the German nation and the friendship of the people of Spain; but in the contrary event, with your support and the support of the nation, we shall know how to do our duty without hesitation or weakness.” This declaration was of course received with immense cheering by the pliant majority which the Government now has at its back.

M. Ernest Picard demanded that all documents calculated to enlighten the public mind should be communicated to the Chamber, and M. Crémieux supported him in his request, which, however, the Ministry refused to accede to. Nevertheless, M. Ollivier made a peaceful speech, promising that war should not be engaged in without the assent of the Chamber, which, by-the-way, he knows he can rely on if requisite.

Since this declaration of the Duke de Gramont, which has thrown all France into a ferment, set the telegraphic wires between the different European capitals in constant action, and affected the funds on all the foreign exchanges, M. Benedetti, the French Ambassador at Berlin, has proceeded to Ems, where he has dined and diplomatised with King Frederick William, with the view of inducing him to refuse his sanction to the Prince of Hohenzollern's candidature. This Prince has, however, somewhat simplified matters by resigning his pretensions altogether, and things to-day have, on the whole, a more peaceful aspect. Still if, in the opinion of the French Government, the time has arrived for settling old scores with Count Bismarck, we shall have a war ere long on the present or some other pretext, spite of all the exertions that foreign Governments may make to preserve the peace of Europe.

Yesterday, when announcing the withdrawal of the Prince from the candidature, the Duke de Gramont's language was eminently pacific; but he was coldly received by both the Chambers, the members apparently being disappointed at the prospect of peace. To-morrow, however, we are to have interpellations by M. de Brenier in the Senate and Baron David and M. Clément Duvernois in the Corps Législatif, when a declaration as to the present state of affairs is expected to be made by the Ministry.

Meanwhile, the French papers are filled with all manner of warlike rumours. At Cherbourg, Brest, Lorient, Rochefort, and Toulon the most active preparations are being made, orders having been received to fit out the various reserve vessels of war in those ports with the utmost expedition; while from Brest intelligence reaches us that the iron-clad squadron at anchor there has already set sail to watch the movements of the Prussian fleet. Strasbourg is, of course, on the *qui vive*. The entire staff of the Ministry of War, where the greatest activity prevails, were required to be in attendance throughout the whole of last Sunday. All the officers and men of both army and navy on leave of absence have been warned to hold themselves in readiness to return to their posts at the shortest notice. The Paris journals, moreover, minutely compare the strength of the two opposing armies, and for the most part treat the affair of the Hohenzollern candidature to the Spanish throne as a mere pretext for the struggle which they have long regarded as inevitable, while some of the more warlike do not hesitate to raise the well-remembered cry of “France to the Rhine!”

After a three-days' debate the Budget for 1871 has come to a close in the Corps Législatif. The amount is 2,236,988,589*fr.*, or £90,439,143 sterling, of which one half is required for the interest on the national debt, endowments, customs, excise, and collection of taxes; the army and navy absorbing one third, and only between two and three hundred millions being allotted to the interior services of the empire. The Budget has been very seriously attacked, and far from successfully defended, in the Corps Législatif, the Minister of Finance, in lieu of answering his opponents' arguments, contenting himself with proclaiming the old formula that France was at that moment in a state of unprecedented prosperity.

The news of the massacre of the French Ambassador and of French residents at Peking, which has reached us through the channels of the English papers, has of course excited great indignation over here, and people anxiously await the receipt of fuller intelligence, hoping, though scarcely believing, the report may prove, if not entirely untrue, at any rate grossly exaggerated. Up to the present time the French Government have received no direct information on the subject.

The affair of the International Secret Society has been for some time past before the Sixth Chamber, the Public Prosecutor having opened the proceedings with a lengthy history of the society in question, which he denounced as a league menacing every one with danger, imbued, as it was, with the rankest doctrines of Communism. The proceedings were attended with no end of incidents, including continual

wranglings between the Public Prosecutor and the prisoners, of whom there were no less than thirty-eight, chiefly with regard to the insults which the former conceived were directed against him in the various documents read and statements made in the prisoners' behalf. It was emphatically denied that the International was a secret society, or that its object was the fomenting of strikes; in addition to which certain of the prisoners—313 of whom was the well-known Assis, the undoubted originator of the various strikes at Creusot—maintained that they were not even members of the society in question. Eventually the tribunal condemned seven of the accused to a year's imprisonment and a fine of 100*fr.*, together with deprivation of their civil rights for an additional year; and awarded two months' imprisonment, in connection with fines of 50*fr.*, to twenty-seven others. Four of the accused were acquitted for want of evidence. While this judgment was being given, intelligence was received in Paris of a great strike that had taken place at the large manufacturing town of Mulhouse, the population of which are German in everything else except the allegiance which they render to Napoleon III. Commencing in the first instance with the carpenters and cabinetmakers, the strike spread to the spinners, weavers, ironfounders, engineers, masons, painters, &c., until no less than 16,000 hands had quitted their several employments. Troops were sent for, but failed to prevent one large factory being set fire to and numbers of hands being forced to quit their work. At the present time the town is garrisoned with an armed force consisting of no less than 2000 men and comprising troops of the Line, cuirassiers, and gendarmes, together with a battery of artillery.

SPAIN.

The Hohenzollern candidate for the crown has been withdrawn, and the “war-clouds rolling dun” are passing away. On Tuesday the Spanish Ambassador in Paris received a despatch from the father of Prince Leopold stating that, in consequence of the opposition his son's candidature to the throne of Spain appeared to meet with, he had withdrawn it in the name of the Prince.

The Spanish papers publish the note which the Minister for Foreign Affairs sent to the representatives of Spain abroad explaining the reasons which led Marshal Prim to offer the crown to Prince Leopold. This circular is dated the 7th inst., and is believed to have been drawn up after the declarations made in the French Chamber on the 6th inst. by M. Ollivier and the Duke de Gramont, to which declarations it is considered to be to some extent a reply. The note states, first of all, that Marshal Prim had full authority from the Government to enter upon any negotiations he might deem necessary in order to find a candidate for the throne. It points out that, should Prince Leopold assume the crown, he will be a constitutional King under the most democratic of Constitutions, and that his Government will be compelled to act in accordance with public opinion, which will not be changed “because a foreigner occupies the post of first magistrate of the nation.” The note goes on to say that it was solely with the desire of accomplishing the wish of the country that the Cabinet had proposed the candidature of Prince Leopold, and that in this there was no idea of hostility to any Government.

We append a few personal details of Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern. He was born in 1835, and is a Colonel in the Prussian army. Since his marriage with a Portuguese Princess, a lady of great beauty and accomplishments, he has been in the habit of spending the winter at Berlin. For the summer he usually goes to Castle Benrath, his seat on the Rhine. He has three sons and one daughter. Of his three brothers, Charles resides at Bucharest; Anton fell on the battle-field of Sadowa, at the head of a company of the Guards; and Frederick lives at Düsseldorf with his father. His elder sister was married to the King of Portugal, but died a few months after her arrival at Lisbon. His younger sister is the wife of the Comte de Flandres, the heir apparent of the crown of Belgium.

The official *Gazette* publishes a decree convoking the Cortes for the 20th inst.

BELGIUM.

The *Moniteur Belge* announces the dissolution of the Senate and the Chamber of Representatives, and that the new elections will take place on Aug. 2. The elections will be followed by the convocation of both Houses on Aug. 10.

ITALY.

In the Chamber of Deputies, on Monday, in reply to the question respecting the throne of Spain, of which notice had been given, Signor Visconti Venosta, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, said that the Italian Government had united with the Powers most interested in maintaining peace to urge a conciliatory policy.

In the same sitting a question was asked respecting the occupation of Rome; but the Minister said the Government considered the question inopportune, as no negotiations had been entered into on the subject. He repeated this answer upon another attempt being made to discuss the matter.

In Tuesday's sitting of the Chamber of Deputies Signor Lanza said that, in consequence of the demand of 127 deputies, the Government had decided to introduce the bill for granting a subvention towards the construction of the St. Gothard Railway, and to declare its discussion urgent.

ROME.

The Ecumenical Council voted on Wednesday in favour of the Infallibility of the Pope by 450 ayes against 85 noes. There were sixty-two conditional votes.

GERMANY.

A communication has been forwarded by the Prussian Government to the representatives in Germany of the North German Confederation, which states that the allied Governments, and especially that of Prussia, have hitherto abstained, and will continue to abstain, from all interference with Spain in her selection of a King. These views, it is added, were already known to the French Government, but confidential explanations had been prevented by the tone which the French Minister had assumed from the beginning.

The *New Prussian Gazette* maintains that neither the King of Prussia nor the North German Confederation has any interest in the accession of Prince Leopold to the Spanish throne, and that the Foreign Minister of a friendly Power ought not to accuse Prussia of disturbing the European equilibrium. It points out that the Prince is not a member of the Prussian Royal family, and says it is stated that King William has advised him not to accept the proffered crown; but that, if he were to accept it, France has no right to play the school-master over Spain. It concludes by hoping that the French Government will soon rightly judge Prussia's neutral attitude in this question.

As, however, the cause of quarrel between Prussia and France is removed by the withdrawal of Prince Leopold from the candidature of the Spanish crown, it is to be hoped that friendly relations between the two Governments will soon be resumed. We retain this hope, notwithstanding telegraphic

rumours on Thursday from Berlin to the effect that the King of Prussia had refused to receive the French Ambassador a second time, and that Count Bismarck had been summoned to Ems in order to confer with the King on the desirability of convoking the North German Parliament.

The Prussian squadron, comprising the ironclads Kron-Prinz Friedrich Carl, Prinz Adalbert, and König Wilhelm, sailed, on Sunday, for Fayal, en route for Madeira.

In Wednesday's sitting of the Bavarian Chamber of Deputies the debate on the military budget began. Count Bray, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, opposed the idea of the militia system, and said that without a strong military nucleus a popular army might certainly make the battle-field more bloody, but would not gain the victory.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

The Vienna papers were almost unanimous in their disapproval of the candidature of the Prince of Hohenzollern, and expressed hopes that Count Bismarck and Marshal Prim would endeavour to effect a withdrawal of the candidature, as otherwise the peace of Europe would be threatened.

TURKEY.

There has been another great fire in Constantinople, this time in Stamboul, the Turkish quarter. It began at half-past three on Monday afternoon, and was not extinguished until midnight. Fifteen hundred houses, mostly of wood, were destroyed in the poor Mussulman, Greek, and Armenian quarter.

AMERICA.

Mr. Garfield's American Currency Bill, as amended by the Conference Committee, has been passed by both Houses of Congress and has been signed by the President. It now authorises an increase of 54,000,000 dols. in National Bank notes; otherwise it remains in the same form as when passed by the House of Representatives.

The Senate, without a division, and the House of Representatives by 137 votes against 35, have passed the Funding Bill, after the Conference Committee had struck out the compulsory clause relating to the new national banks. The bill authorises the issue of a thousand millions of dollars in bonds bearing 4 per cent interest, and repayable in thirty years; also of three hundred millions of dollars in bonds bearing 4½ per cent interest, and repayable in fifteen years; and, lastly, of two hundred millions of dollars in bonds bearing 5 per cent interest, and repayable in ten years.

The Naturalisation Bill, as amended by the Senate on the 4th inst., whereby Indians and Chinese are excluded from citizenship, has finally passed both Houses and gone to the President for ratification.

The Senate has ratified the Naturalisation Treaty with Great Britain.

The bill for the reconstruction of Georgia has gone to a Conference Committee of the two Houses of Congress, the Senate disagreeing with the amendments adopted by the House of Representatives.

The Senate has confirmed the appointment of Charles P. Graham as Minister to the Hague.

Rear-Admiral John A. Dahlgren died at Washington, on Tuesday, of heart disease, aged sixty.

Mr. Akerman has been installed Attorney-General.

From New York we have news of serious disturbances at an Orange festival on Monday. The Orangemen were attacked by Irish Catholics, and in the fight which ensued three persons were killed and fifty wounded. The disturbance was quelled by the police.

CANADA.

According to a despatch from Toronto, the insurgent leader Riel and his Provisional Government have formally resolved to accept the Manitoba Bill, embodying the conditions on which the Red River territory shall form a province of the Dominion.

INDIA.

A telegram from Calcutta says rain has fallen plentifully, and the accounts of the crops throughout India are excellent.

There is no truth in the rumours of disturbances in Cashmere, nor of Mr. Forsyth's mission to Yarkund being thereby hindered.

CHINA.

The mail-steamer from China, which arrived at Point de Galle on Tuesday, brings no news of the reported massacres at Peking. A Hong-Kong journal, however, announces disturbances at Nankin, but the missionaries escaped, and order was restored.

Gustave Simoneau, the celebrated Belgian painter in water colours, died on Monday. He was sixty years of age.

An earthquake has occurred near Tiflis, and has partly destroyed the telegraph lines.

The population of Berlin has increased, between Jan. 1 and June 30 of the present year, partly through births and partly through immigration, by 80,000 souls.

The Municipal Committee of Paris has decided on devoting a sum of seven millions and a half of francs to the enlargement of the present cemeteries of Paris, considered insufficient.

A Cairo telegram states that Egyptian troops have taken possession of the Italian territory in the Red Sea, after a fight with the natives and tearing down the Italian flag.

The German journals state that an eagle was shot, a few days back, near Bellye, in Austria, bearing a collar with the date 1646, and some arms partially effaced by time and exposure to the weather.

The Cambria, schooner yacht, sta ding W.N.W., was spoken on the 9th inst., at noon, in lat. 58°28' N., long. 26°38' W., by the Sidonia steamer, arrived in the Clyde from New York; light easterly winds prevailed.

The Rev. Robert Moffatt, the distinguished African missionary and explorer, the father-in-law of Dr. Livingstone, has arrived at the Cape of Good Hope, whence he sails in the Norseman for England. He is expected here on the 24th inst.

An Ibraila correspondent reports a destructive conflagration at Listov. Two thirds of the lower part of the town was destroyed, 121 warehouses and houses were burnt down, and not above a tenth of the property stored was saved. The loss is estimated at from £200,000 to £250,000.

The *Eastern Budget* says:—"The Emperor of Russia has dispatched Count Steinbock to the Black Sea in order to find a suitable place on the coast for the erection of a summer palace. The Count has, it is said, reported that the best site for this purpose would be near Obrao, a village fifteen versts from the sea and twenty-five from Novorossysk."

There was a collision on Wednesday morning at Melkstone, near Rochdale, between a passenger-train and some coal-waggons. Four carriages in the passenger-train were thrown off the line, and several persons were seriously injured.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

A sum of £420 has been paid to the treasurers of St. George's Hospital by Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Freake as the proceeds of a concert given by them at Cromwell House.

Mr. Erasmus Wilson, F.R.S., and Mr. Henry Lee, F.R.C.S., surgeon to St. George's Hospital, have been elected members of the Council of the Royal College of Surgeons.

A sculler's match for £400 was rowed, on Thursday afternoon, from Putney to Mortlake, by Harry Kelley, of Fulham, and Joseph Sadler, of Surbiton. The latter won by six lengths.

Dr. Temple, the Bishop of Exeter, will preside at the annual meeting of the Working Men's Club and Institute Union, to be held on Wednesday next, at eight o'clock p.m., at the lower room, Exeter Hall.

Mr. G. W. Hastings presided, yesterday week, over the annual meeting of the Social Science Association. It was reported that the arrangements for the meeting at Newcastle-on-Tyne were proceeding in a satisfactory manner.

The Duke of Buccleuch, as president of the Royal Horticultural Society, held his annual conversazione, on Wednesday, at the gardens in South Kensington. A very numerous company assembled to do honour to the president's invitations.

An evening concert in aid of the funds of St. John's Hospital for Diseases of the Skin, Leicester-square, will take place, at St. James's Hall, on Monday next, at eight o'clock. Eminent vocal and instrumental artistes have volunteered their assistance.

In the first week of July there were 127,649 persons in receipt of parochial relief in the metropolis, of whom 32,651 were in the workhouses and 74,998 were outdoor paupers. The total number showed an increase of 2481 upon the figures of the corresponding period of last year.

A banquet was given by the Deputy Master and Elder Brethren of the Honourable Corporation of Trinity House, at their hall, on Wednesday evening—the Deputy Master (Sir Frederick Arrow) occupying the chair. The guests numbered about one hundred.

The Royal Academy has named the following gentlemen to act as judges for admitting works of art at the International Exhibition of 1871:—Mr. Elmore for painting, Mr. Calder Marshall for sculpture, and Mr. E. M. Barry for architecture. The Society of Painters in Water Colours has named Mr. Alfred W. Hunt, and the Society of British artists Mr. Clint. Other nominations have to be made.

It is stated that the grand cross of the Star of India is to be conferred on M. de Lesseps, and that Mr. D. A. Lange is to receive the order of knighthood, in recognition of his services in connection with the Suez Canal. It was determined on Monday, by the Court of Common Council, to offer the honorary freedom of the city of London to M. de Lesseps, in a gold box of the value of 100 gs. A fête in his honour was given, on Thursday week, at the Crystal Palace. The distinguished engineer was entertained at a banquet presided over by Mr. Hughes, M.P., as representing the Crystal Palace directors, and attended by Royal and noble personages; and in the evening there was a grand display of fireworks. Yesterday week, at a meeting of the Council of the Society of Arts, presided over by the Prince of Wales, M. de Lesseps received the Albert Gold Medal from the hands of his Royal Highness. M. de Lesseps was present at a banquet of the Skinners' Company on Thursday last.

Miss Nightingale, in sending £5 to the Lord Mayor for the British and Colonial Emigration Fund, writes:—"Small as the sum is—and I wish it were a hundred times as much—I think it is more like casting one's mite into the Temple to help people to help themselves in cultivating God's earth than ninety-nine out of the hundred charities; and I wish that at this time nearly all people's charity flowed your way." Last Saturday the eleventh party of emigrants assisted to Canada by the committee of the British and Colonial Emigration Fund embarked for Quebec on board the steam-ship Atlas. The steamer left the Victoria Dock soon after seven o'clock. Since March last the committee have assisted close upon 5000 persons in emigrating.—The Rev. A. S. Herring, Incumbent of St. Paul's, Clerkenwell, states that the Clerkenwell Emigration Society has aided 1400 needy persons to emigrate to Canada. He adds, there are some wives with large families seeking to rejoin their husbands, an orphan, and thirty other necessitous persons, pleading for assistance.

The annual inspection of the 36th Middlesex Volunteers, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon Ives, was held, last Saturday, in Hyde Park, by the Assistant Adjutant-General of the home district. Colonel Daubeney said he was well satisfied, and that the drill could hardly have been much better; that the rifles were clean, and the regiment altogether smart and well set-up. The officers appeared to know their duty as well as any he had seen, and all ranks deserved credit.—On the same evening Colonel Rotton, R.A., officially inspected the 1st London Artillery Brigade, at its ground in Cowper-street, City-road. The brigade is under the command of Colonel Walmisley. Colonel Rotton allowed that the arms and uniforms were in good order and the men well set-up; but he complained that their garrison-gun drill was not equal to what he looked for; and, though he acknowledged that the field-pieces were well handled, yet, he said, that was an ornamental drill. He attributed the defects in the drill generally to those members who only attended on show occasions, to the neglect of general drill and to the confusion of their better-drilled comrades.—On Saturday the 1st Surrey Artillery marched out from their head-quarters in Loughborough-road, Brixton, for field-day drill on Tooting-common.

A public meeting in promotion of the fund for the completion of St. Paul's Cathedral was held at the Egyptian Hall of the Mansion House, on Wednesday—the Lord Mayor presiding. Amongst the speakers were the Bishop of London, Mr. Gladstone, the Earl of Carnarvon, the Bishop of Winchester, Mr. Gathorne Hardy, M.P.; Mr. Walter, M.P.; Mr. R. W. Crawford, M.P.; and the Dean of St. Paul's. A list of subscriptions amounting to nearly £25,000 was read, including the following gifts:—The Grocers' Company, £2000; Mr. Octavius Coope, £1000; Messrs. Leaf and Co., £1000; Messrs. Gibbs and Sons, £1000; Messrs. Glyn, Mills, and Co., £1000; the Mercers' Company, £1000; the Bank of England, £1000; Messrs. Baring Brothers, £1000; Mr. H. Tritton, £500; the Dean of St. Paul's, £500; Canon Gregory, £500; Canon Liddell, £500; Mr. J. Walter, M.P., £500; Messrs. Hoares, £500; Messrs. Coutts, £500; Mr. C. Morrison, £500; Lord Overstone, £500; Mr. H. Trelow, £500; Messrs. W. H. Smith and Son, £350; Mr. Beresford-Hope, M.P., £300; Sir Dudley Coutts, £315; Mr. John Murray, £210; Mr. W. Ellis, £250; Messrs. Dent, Alcroft, and Co., £250; the Lord Chancellor, £200; Mr. J. G. Hubbard, £250; Messrs. Twining and Co., £210; Mr. T. Brassey, £250; Messrs. Child, £210; Messrs. Gosling, £210; Messrs. Eyre and Spottiswoode, £250; the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P., £100; Mr. Gathorne Hardy, M.P., £200; the Lord Mayor, £100; Mr. C. Buxton, £100.

OPENING OF THE VICTORIA EMBANKMENT.

On Wednesday the Thames Embankment, from Westminster Bridge to Blackfriars, which is the grandest metropolitan improvement effected during the past two centuries, was opened by the Prince of Wales and Princess Louisa, on behalf of the Queen.

The Prince, accompanied by the Princess, left Marlborough House at a quarter before twelve o'clock, attended by the great officers and the household in waiting.

The carriage procession was formed in the following order: First Carriage.—The Equerry in Waiting to his Royal Highness, Major G. Grey; the Silver Stick in Waiting, Colonel the Hon. Dudley De Ros; the Field Officer in Brigade Waiting, Colonel De Horsey.

Second Carriage.—The Equerry in Waiting, Major-General Viscount Bridport; the Groom in Waiting, Major-General Sir F. Seymour, Bart.; the Groom of the Bedchamber to his Royal Highness, the Hon. C. L. Wood.

Third Carriage.—The Gold Stick in Waiting, General Lord Strathnairn; the Lord of the Bedchamber to his Royal Highness, Lord Alfred Hervey; the Lord in Waiting, Lord Suffield.

Fourth Carriage.—The Lord Chamberlain, Viscount Sydney; the Lord Steward, the Earl of Bessborough; the lady in attendance on her Royal Highness Princess Louisa, Lady Churchill.

Fifth Carriage.—The Master of the Horse, the Marquis of Ailesbury; her Royal Highness Princess Louisa, his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

A Captain's escort of the Royal Horse Guards accompanied their Royal Highnesses, who proceeded by the Mall through the Horse Guards, Whitehall, and Parliament-street, to Westminster Bridge, where the procession entered the Embankment. It was there met by the chairman and members of the Metropolitan Board of Works, in their carriages, who proceeded along the Embankment in advance of their Royal Highnesses, to the pavilion erected near Hungerford Bridge, where an address was presented by the chairman, Sir John Thwaites, to which his Royal Highness replied. The Right Hon. Henry Austin Bruce, Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department, was in attendance at this spot.

The Royal procession, preceded by the carriages of the members of the board, passed along the Embankment as far as Blackfriars Bridge, and then returned to Westminster Bridge, when his Royal Highness declared the Embankment to be open, and a Royal salute was fired to announce the event.

The line of the Embankment was kept by the first battalion of the Grenadier Guards and the Coldstream Guards, and a guard of honour was stationed at the pavilion near Hungerford Bridge.

WEEKLY RETURN OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

The Registrar-General gives the following return of births and deaths in London and in nineteen other large towns of the United Kingdom during the week ending July 9:—

In London the births of 2026 children (1057 boys and 969 girls) were registered last week. The deaths registered in the same time were 1497. During the corresponding weeks of ten previous years the registered births averaged 1889, and the deaths 1233 per week; after making due allowance for increase of population, the average for the past week is estimated at 2078 births and 1356 deaths; the registered births, therefore, were 52 below, and the deaths 141 above, the estimated average. Zymotic diseases caused 555 deaths, including 13 from smallpox, 41 from measles, 104 from scarlet fever, 3 from diphtheria, 9 from croup, 24 from whooping-cough, 9 from typhus, 21 from enteric (or typhoid) fever, 11 from simple continued fever, 6 from erysipelas, and 258 from diarrhoea. Ten deaths have been classed as "simple cholera." Diarrhoea is rapidly increasing in fatality. The deaths in the week were 258, or 158 above the average for the season, and 66 in excess of the number for the previous week. Children and old people are the chief sufferers. Thirty-nine deaths resulted from violence: of these 26 were accidental, including 8 by fractures, 6 by drowning, and 7 infants and 1 adult by suffocation. Six suicides were registered. The death of a girl, aged five years, was registered at Paddington as having occurred from "sunstroke," on July 3. A male cook, aged fifty-three years, was "choked while eating his dinner," and died in a few minutes, on June 29, at Cornhill. Three fatal accidents caused by horses or vehicles in the streets were returned.

During the week 4534 births and 3274 deaths were registered in London and nineteen other large cities and towns of the United Kingdom, and the aggregate mortality of the week was in the ratio of 24 deaths annually to every 1000 of the present estimated population. The annual rates of mortality last week in the seventeen English cities and towns were as follow:—Liverpool, 26 per 1000; Bradford, 32; Manchester, 25; Salford, 27; London, 24; Birmingham, 16; Newcastle-on-Tyne, 26; Leeds, 23; Portsmouth, 14; Sheffield, 24; Hull, 17; Wolverhampton, 14; Bristol, 32; Nottingham, 23; Sunderland, 18; Leicester, 23; and Norwich, 24. In Edinburgh the annual rate of mortality last week was 26 per 1000 persons living; in Glasgow, 25 per 1000; and in Dublin, 17.

In Paris the deaths registered during the week ending Saturday, July 16, were at the annual rate of 32 per 1000 persons living. Smallpox caused 267 deaths, as compared with 210, 238, and 238 in the three preceding weeks. In Berlin the annual rate of mortality during the seven days ending the 7th inst. was 40 per 1000, and in Vienna during the week ending the 2nd inst. a rate of 31 per 1000. In the city of Bombay the deaths registered during the two weeks ending May 31 and June 7 were 289 and 277 respectively, and the mortality was at the annual rate of 18 per 1000.

An explosion of firedamp took place, on Thursday, in a coal-pit near Hamilton. John Watson and Thomas More, pit headmen, were killed, and four miners severely burned.

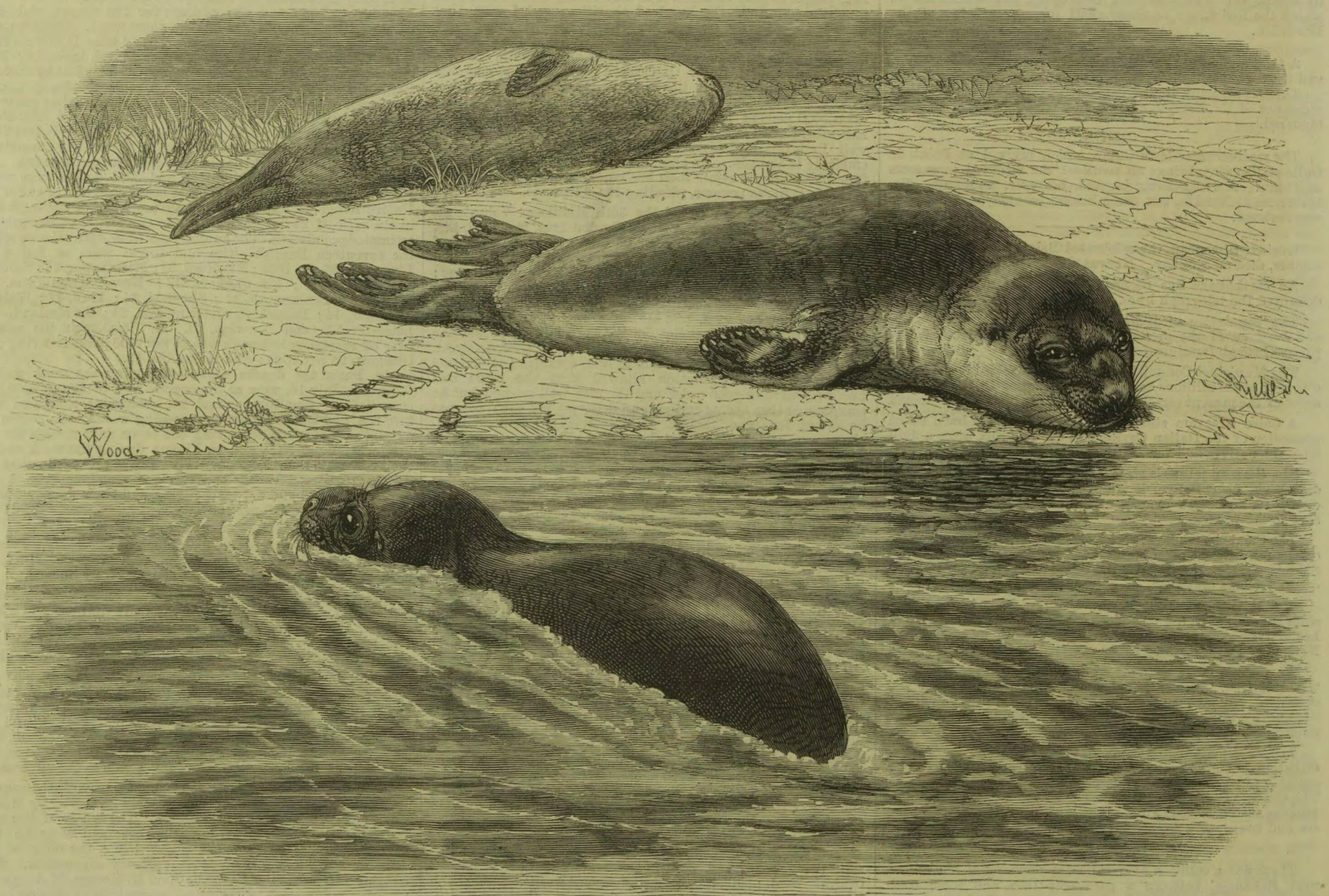
From April 1 to July 9 the national receipts amounted to £17,370,811, and this was more than two millions and a half short of the revenue in the corresponding period of last year. The total issues from the Exchequer between the same dates amounted to £22,289,193. The balance in the Bank of England on Saturday last was £2,582,091.

The long-pending contest for the seat at Norwich, vacant by the unseating of Sir H. J. Stracey, was decided on Tuesday. Mr. J. H. Tillet, the Liberal candidate, polled 4236, and defeated Mr. Huddleston, Q.C., the Conservative candidate, by a majority of 362. Sir H. J. Stracey was a Conservative, and the result of the contest is, therefore, a gain to the Liberals.

A miniature photographic apparatus for travellers, invented by Mr. Ernest Edwards, has been greatly improved by Messrs. Murray and Heath, of Jermyn-street. The whole of it can be so arranged as to be carried in the pocket; and, if packed in a leather sling-case, will weigh about 4 lb.; the bulk of the requisite stand being that of an ordinary alpenstock. At a meeting of the Alpine Club the Rev. H. George, M.A., gave a warm eulogium of this apparatus, from which he obtained most interesting results in his explorations in Switzerland last year.



FESTIVAL OF THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' FUND AT BECKETT PARK, SHRIVENHAM.
SEE PAGE 66.



THE BLADDER-NOSED SEALS IN THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY'S GARDENS.
SEE PAGE 65.



THE I-CHANG GORGE, ON THE UPPER YANG-TZE-KIANG, CHINA.
SEE PAGE 66.

BIRTHS.

On the 8th inst., at 44, Cleveland-square, Hyde Park, Mrs. Charles Skipper, jun., of a daughter.

On the 27th ult., at Kensington, Mrs. Louise Romer (artist), of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 7th inst., at St. Mary's, Scarborough, by the Rev. J. S. Hill, brother of the bride, assisted by the Rev. N. H. MacGachen, D. R. MacGachen, Esq., of Corse Hill, Gloucestershire, to Emily Jane, youngest daughter of the late Rev. John Hill, of Halesham and Barby, Yorkshire.

On the 9th ult., at Kandy, Ceylon, by the Lord Bishop of Colombo, Edward Beauchamp St. John, Captain 73rd Regiment, to Eleanor Frances Alti Maria, daughter of his Excellency Sir Hercules Robinson, K.C.M.G., Governor of Ceylon, and the Hon. Lady Robinson.

On the 7th inst., at the Church of the Holy Trinity, New Barnet, Herts, by the Rev. G. Yeats, M.A., Milbourne Clark, of Grove House, Dulwich, to Emily Susan, only daughter of the late Captain Philip Herbert, H.E.I.C.S. No cards.

On the 12th inst., at St. Paul's, Wilton-place, by the Hon. and Rev. Robert Liddell, father of the bridegroom, assisted by the Rev. William Henry Milman, Canon of St. Paul's, Gerald George Liddell, Captain in the 23rd (Royal Welsh) Fusiliers, to Agatha Catherine, eldest daughter of the late Admiral Walcott, M.P.

On the 7th inst., at Trinity United Presbyterian Church, Cloughton, by the Rev. Dr. McKerrrow, of Manchester, assisted by the Rev. James Towers, William Downs, Esq., second son of the late Henry Downs, Esq., of Dublin, to Margaret, only daughter of David Stuart, Esq., The Firs, Cloughton, Birkenhead. No cards.

On the 6th inst., at Lillington Church, Warwickshire, by the Rev. M. Anderson, Rector of Kemberton, Salop, Thomas Fraser, Esq., of 10, Vanbrugh-park, Blackheath, to Gertrude, youngest daughter of the late Charles Washington Lovegrove, Esq.

DEATHS.

On the 15th inst., at Layton House, Putney, Frances, widow of the late Thomas Bridge, Esq., aged 85.

On the 12th inst., Bristow Collyer, Esq., of Beddington and Croydon, aged 42.

On the 10th inst., suddenly, at Chiefswood, Melrose, Archibald Scott, Esq., son of the late John Scott, Esq., of Gala, N.B.

On the 8th inst., at Bath, James Silver, late of Netherby, Madras Civil Service, retired list, aged 54.

On the 5th inst., John James Tiver, of 38, Chancery-lane, aged 51. New York papers, please copy.

* * The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 23.

SUNDAY, July 17.—Fifth Sunday after Trinity. Divine Service: St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., the Rev. Prebendary Charles Marshall, M.A., Vicar of St. Bride's, Fleet-street; Westminster Abbey, special evening service, the Bishop of Exeter; Chancery Chapel: St. James's, the Rev. Canon Melville, B.D., Rector of Barnes; Whitehall, morning and afternoon, the Rev. Arthur Holmes, M.A.; Savoy, 11.30 a.m., the Rev. Henry White, Chaplain of the Savoy and of the House of Commons; 7.0 p.m., the Rev. Stopford Brooke, Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen.

MONDAY, 18.—Francis Petrarch, the Italian poet, died, 1374. Gilbert White, the naturalist, of Selborne, born, 1730. Opening of the Royal Agricultural Society's Exhibition at Oxford.

TUESDAY, 19.—H.R.H. Princess Augusta, Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, born, 1822. Opening of the Royal Horticultural Society's Exhibition at Oxford.

WEDNESDAY, 20.—St. Margaret, virgin and martyr. Foundation of the new Blackfriars Bridge laid, 1865. Moon's last quarter, 2.17 p.m.

THURSDAY, 21.—St. Paulinus, Archbishop of the Northumbrians, 625. Royal Albert Dock, Hull, inaugurated by the Prince of Wales, 1869.

FRIDAY, 22.—St. Mary Magdalen. Battle of Salamanca (Wellington's victory over Marmont), 1812. Anniversary meeting of Quakers Microscopical Club, 8 p.m. Royal Horticultural Society's Exhibition at Oxford closed.

SATURDAY, 23.—Ghuznee stormed by Sir John Keane, 1839. George Peabody's statue at the Royal Exchange inaugurated by the Prince of Wales, 1869. Meetings: Royal Botanic Society, 3.45 p.m.; Royal Horticultural Society, promenade, 4 p.m. Royal Academy of Music; public concert, 2 p.m. Review of rifle volunteers on Wimbledon-common.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE
FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 23.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
4 57	5 17	5 35	5 55	6 17	6 35	6 56
4 57	5 17	5 35	5 55	6 17	6 35	6 56

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE
KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.
Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOM.		WIND.		Miles.	In.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum, read at 10 A.M.	Maximum, read at 10 P.M.	General Direction.		
July 6	29.987	62.1	51.7	70	0-10	58.4	73.7	WNW. WSW. W.	125	.00
7	30.071	66.6	44.7	48	2	55.8	80.7	SSW. SW. S.	133	.00
8	29.949	69.9	50.7	53	8	50.3	85.7	S. SSW.	127	.04
9	29.806	67.6	60.5	79	9	62.2	78.9	NE. WSW. S.	200	.03
10	29.851	65.1	56.8	76	10	57.7	72.8	SW. WSW.	154	.00
11	29.651	65.1	56.8	76	10	57.7	72.8	NW. NNW.	109	.19
12	29.711	63.9	52.0	67	5	56.8	72.7	W. WNW.	140	.00

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten a.m.:

Barometer (in inches) corrected	29.973	30.107	29.991	29.839	29.851	29.673	29.693
Temperature of Air	61.0	63.1	61.0	72.3	68.9	70.5	63.5
Temperature of Evaporation	56.9	57.1	56.9	53.1	62.6	60.9	53.5
Direction of Wind	WNW	SSW.	S.	NE.	WSW	NSW	N

FOR A FEW DAYS ONLY.—The NATIONAL PICTURE of THE QUEEN, by LOWES DICKINSON, at 14, New Bond-street. From Ten till Five. Admission by address card.

THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.—The SIXTY-SIXTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION will CLOSE on SATURDAY JULY 20. 6, Pall-Mall East, from Nine till Seven. Admission, 1s. WILLIAM CALLOW, Secretary.

DORE GALLERY.—GUSTAVE DORE, 35, New Bond-street.—EXHIBITION of PICTURES, including CHRISTIAN MARTYRS, MONASTERY, TRIUMPH OF CHRISTIANITY, and FRANCESCA DE RIMINI, at the New Gallery. Open Ten to Six. Admission, 1s.

THE INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS will CLOSE their THIRTY-SIXTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION on SATURDAY, the 20th inst. Gallery, 53, Pall-mall West. Open Daily, from Nine till Dusk. Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d.

NEW BRITISH INSTITUTION, 39, Old Bond-street.—The Exhibition of Works by OLD MASTERS and DECEASED BRITISH ARTISTS is Now Open. Admission 1s. THOS. J. GULLICK, Hon. Sec.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Now Visit the Palace of the People's Pleasure.—Excursions Daily. Park and Gardens in Great Beauty. Flower-Beds on Terrace and round Rosery now in perfection. Monday, July 18.—Display of all the Great Fountains, Cascades, Water-Temples, &c. Tuesday.—Orchestral Opera, under the direction of Mr. George Perren: Balfe's "Bohemian Girl."

Wednesday.—Orchestral Band, 1 and 4.15. Terrace Fountains, Band in the Grounds, at 6. Thursday.—Shilling Opera, "Lucia di Lammermoor." Monday to Friday, One-Shilling Days; Children, Sixpence. Saturday.—Grand Summer Concert and Fashionable Promenade, "Cricknet-Match," &c. Admission, 5s.; or by Guinea Season-Tickets. Present issue, dating from July, at all Entrances and Agents.

Fine-Arts and Industrial Courts, Picture Galleries, Statuary, Flowers, Portrait Busts of the Great Men of all Ages, Fountains playing, Tropical Trees, Giant Ferns, Water-Lilies, Orangeries, Birds singing, &c.

NOTE.—Boating, Cricket, Croquet, Velocipedes, Rifle-Shooting, Archery, and every imaginable Outdoor Sport.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—EXHIBITION OF CHURCH DECORATIONS and Works of Ecclesiastical Art. Open Daily. Medival Works in Metal, Carved Oakwork, Font Decorations, Embroidery, Vestments, Altar Furniture, Door and Window Devices, Stained Glass, &c. No extra charge.

A DOUBLE NUMBER
OF THE
ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

WILL BE PUBLISHED ON SATURDAY NEXT, JULY 23,

CONSISTING OF

A PICTURE, PRINTED IN COLOURS,

ENTITLED

THE MORNING SLEEP,

FROM A PAINTING BY GEORGE SMITH;

AND

TWO WHOLE SHEETS OF ILLUSTRATIONS.

FINE-ART ENGRAVINGS.

Portrait of Sir Walter Raleigh. By Zuccherò. (From the National Portrait Gallery.)

"A Rain-Cloud in Palestine." By J. Webb.

"Cottagers." By W. C. T. Dobson, A.R.A.

"Undine." By Miss Starr.

"Gathering Mulberry Leaves." By F. W. Topham.

"Old Treasures." By H. B. Roberts.

"Evening after a Storm." By S. P. Jackson.

"Noli Me Tangere." By J. Barrett.

NEWS ILLUSTRATIONS.

Opening of the Thames Embankment: View from Waterloo Bridge; The Procession at Hungerford (Two-Page Engraving); Sir John Thwaites Reading the Address to the Prince of Wales.

The Royal Agricultural Society at Oxford: General View of the Show-Yard.

Portrait of Baron Brunnow, late Russian Minister to Great Britain.

The Greek Island of Santorin: The Volcanic Crater.

The New Reform Club, Manchester.

[The coloured Engraving is entered at Stationers' Hall.]

Price of the Whole, Tenpence; Stamped to go free through the Post Office in the United Kingdom, One Shilling. Office, 198, Strand, W.C.

To ADVERTISERS.—It is particularly requested that Advertisements for this Double Number be sent as early as possible. None can be received after Two o'clock on Thursday, July 21.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION at Aix-la-Chapelle, TO BE OPENED at the beginning of OCTOBER, 1870. Prospectus, Plan of Lectures, and Conditions of Admission may be had on application to the Director, and from Mr. T. A. MAYER, Bookseller at Aix-la-Chapelle.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED, Miss Fanny Holland, Mr. Corney Grain, and Mr. Arthur Cecil, in AGES AGO and BEGGAR MY NEIGHBOUR (Last Week). Every Evening, except Saturday, at Eight; Thursday and Saturday, at Three. ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street.

W. S. WOODIN'S (Last Nights of the Season) Great Dining-Room Scene (Three Characters at once), at the EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly, in his Famous and Original CARPET-BAG and SKETCH-BOOK Entertainment. Every Evening, except Saturday, at Eight; Saturday Mornings at Three. Box Office open from Ten till Five. Manager, Mr. Dudley.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly.—The Original and only Recognised CHRISTY MINSTRELS (Messrs. George W. Moore and Frederick Burgess, Sole Proprietors), all the year round, Every Night at Eight; Wednesdays and Saturdays, at Three and Eight. Now entering upon the sixth consecutive year at this hall in one uninterrupted season, an instance of popularity without parallel in the world. The Great Company permanently increased to Forty-one Performers. Fanteils, 5s.; Stalls, 3s.; Raised Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Juveniles under Twelve, half price to Stalls and Area. Children in arms not admitted. Doors open for the Day Performances at Half-past Two; for the Evening ditto, at Half-past Seven. No Fees or Extra Charges whatsoever. Ladies can retain their Bonnets in all parts of the Hall. No complimentary admissions granted to this Entertainment under any circumstances whatever.

NEW NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, Bishopsgate. Every Evening at 7.30, SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER. After which, LA BELLE SAUVAGE—Mrs. John Wood, Miss Hazlewood, Mr. Lionel Brough, Mr. C. Harcourt, Miss Everard, and the Company of the St. James's Theatre.

ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—Sole Lessee and Manageress, Mrs. John Wood.—MONDAY, JULY 18, First Night of the Summer Season.—Special Engagement of Mr. J. Clarke. At 7.30, AN UNHAPPY PAIR—Messrs. J. G. Shore and Gaston Murray. At 8, PAUL PRY (25th time)—Mr. J. Clarke as Paul Pry (for the first time on any stage); Miss Hughes as Phoebe (her first appearance here); Misses Maggie Brennan, Bishop, Stafford, and Larkin; Messrs. William Farren, Murray, Grainger, and Voltaire. To conclude with THE BONNIE FISHWIFE, in which Mr. J. Clarke will introduce (for the first time) an Original Scotch Song. Doors open at 7. Stalls, 7s.; Bonnet Stalls (bonnets allowed), 5s.; Family Circle, 2s. 6d.; the best Gallery in London, 1s. Places may be booked without fees. Playbills and attendance free.

Shortly will be ready,

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS,

VOLUME LVII, JANUARY TO JUNE, 1870.

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Office, 198, Strand.

LARGE VIEW OF OXFORD.

PRICE ONE SHILLING.

In consequence of the great demand for the View of the City of Oxford, which was given with the Number of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for June 18, the Engraving has been reissued, in a separate form, carefully printed on fine plate paper, with a border containing the Arms of the Colleges of Oxford University; and may be obtained, price One Shilling, of all Newsvenders. Office, 198, Strand, W.C.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, JULY 16, 1870.

We must be permitted, for once, and at all risks, to indulge in a slight outbreak of true English, insular Phariseism. Our readers will bear witness that we endeavour, as far as possible, to avoid such demonstrations; but there are healthy exceptions to healthy rules. We insist on demanding attention to the contrast which England has this week afforded to the attitude of some of her neighbours; and we call upon those who are usually foremost in grumbling at everything English to come forward and say whether rationality is not to be found

on the side of the vituperated Briton. We will take our chance of being called non-cosmopolitan, Philistine, or anything else which can be suggested for our humiliation, and we boldly declare that the antithetical historian who may be preparing his *conspectus* of public events for the year of grace 1870 ought in justice to place England on the fortunate side of the brilliant antithesis which he will devote to July.

While our most distinguished neighbours were working themselves up into a fine frenzy about a matter which was really of the very smallest consequence, and amid bombastic declarations that the honour and safety of France were menaced by the selection for the Spanish throne of a Prince whose very name was unknown to Europe, London, taking no part in the clamour, but, calmly remonstrating against utterances which tended to fan the war-flame, was occupying herself with two subjects of the most peaceful and practical kind. She was thinking of adorning a church and opening a river-walk. We have no doubt whatever that in saying this, not exactly as a vaunt, but certainly with satisfaction, we debase ourselves in the eyes of Continental critics, and that in due course we shall be told, with scorching epigram, that the nation of shopkeepers has once more shown itself unable to comprehend high politics, and that we are not a bit elevated since the day when an Englishman was seen going out hawking on the morning of a sanguinary battle. This we must bear, and take comfort in our unshaken conviction that we have been better engaged than in pretending to try to get up a war, which, had it occurred, would have been a little more wicked than any war of the present century, even including that which was waged against the country of the Princess of Wales.

With satisfaction, we repeat, we record the fact that, while waiting for the Continental panic to subside, the Premier of England went into the City, not to deliver a grave or alarming speech on a factitious crisis, but to speak of the enormous and increasing wealth of the metropolis, and to urge some of those who are sharers in her prosperity to devote a part of their gains to the completion and decoration of the noblest church in the world. Mr. Gladstone's facile eloquence has seldom been more gracefully or effectively employed than at the Mansion-House meeting; and the response was twenty-five thousand pounds for decorative marbles and mosaic work. A short time ago this Journal took an opportunity of pointing out the principal reasons why we ought no longer to delay the carrying out the designs of our greatest architect, and it is not necessary to go into the question again, especially after the vigorous and lucid treatment which it received at the hands of the Premier and other speakers on Wednesday. Appeal has now been made, in the broadest way, and on the highest authority, to the religious feeling of the country, and also to its secular pride in its splendid national monument. The beginning has been so prosperous that we accept it as a good omen, and we will not allow ourselves to doubt that the quarter of a million which is wanted will be raised with comparative ease. The committee will see the necessity of doing two things—of circulating as widely as possible a brief statement of the case of the cathedral, and of making the people clearly understand what it is intended to do. We lay some stress upon this second point (the first is merely business, and the work is in the hands of business men), because the appeal will, of course, address itself for the most part to those who think seriously upon Church matters, and to those who have definite views of art; and it will be well to make it perfectly plain to the first class that it is a Protestant church which is to be adorned by those who will borrow no splendour from the ideas appertaining to another ritual; and to the second, that it is Sir Christopher Wren's own conceptions that are to be carried out, and not the notions of an age that has not shown itself competent to improve upon the traditions of other days. It appears to us that the work is now in a straight groove, and that with persistent energy the fund will soon be raised, and means obtained for taking away a reproach which we have borne far too long.

The noble Victoria Embankment has been opened, after eight years of labour, which is as yet scarcely appreciated, colossal as the result is. Only those who have watched it from the first day of pile-driving can retain an adequate conception of the gigantic character of the undertaking; and it will be for such of those persons as have access to the public ear to take care that honour is bestowed in the right quarter, and not, as sometimes happens, upon some whom mere accident associates with the completion of a great task. The glorious river has at length been treated as it deserves; and if Father Thames were an entity, endowed with reason, he would, we think, be placable, and forgive us the neglect of centuries in consideration of the amends which have been made at last. The Embankment (in favour of which this Journal has ever laboured, and we may, with due humility, suppose ourselves to have done some service in keeping up popular interest in the work when it was by no means attractive or picturesque) is one of the finest things in the world, and if taste be permitted to adorn the achievements of earnestness, we shall have a right to call on Continental friends to return compliments which we have very frankly and sincerely paid to them on their successes in ornamental engineering. Needless to say that, though we English can make an embankment, we cannot open it with much éclat; and, as it is not the fashion to conceal our failures, we already admit that "the

shabbiness and the ill-assorted carriages of the members of the Board of Works introduced an element of the grotesque which rendered the whole almost ridiculous." But that matters little; the shabby gentlemen and their queer carriages are gone, and will be forgotten. The cheery presence of the Heir Apparent and the charming smile of his amiable sister will live in the recollection of those who were present when, in the regretted absence of the Queen, the most important metropolitan improvement which has marked her reign was declared complete, and a salute thundered the news throughout the Royal City. The day is a noteworthy one, and let those who record it and those who tell of it not forget to add with thankfulness that while the telegraph-wires were flashing messages of agitation and alarm over Europe the son and daughter of the Queen of England were acknowledging the loyal plaudits of a people too strong to fear war, too good to desire it, and rejoicing in the completion of a noble legacy to posterity.

THE COURT.

The Queen, attended by the Marchioness of Ely, the Hon. Florence Seymour, Viscount Bridport, and Colonel H. Ponsonby, visited the camp at Aldershot on Saturday last. Her Majesty arrived at the camp at half-past eleven o'clock, and was received by Lieutenant-General the Hon. Sir James Yorke Scarlett, G.C.B., with his staff and a guard of honour. The Queen remained quietly at the Pavilion during the heat of the day. Princess Louisa, attended by the Hon. Mary Lascelles and Colonel the Hon. Augustus Liddell, joined her Majesty at the Pavilion at half-past one o'clock from London. At half-past four the Queen, accompanied by Princess Louisa, drove in a carriage and four to Cove-common. The Duke of Cambridge, K.G., and staff, accompanied her Majesty to the review-ground, where the Queen was received with a Royal salute by the troops, who were drawn up in four lines, under the command of Lieutenant-General the Hon. James Yorke Scarlett, G.C.B. The troops marched past and went through the evolutions of a field-day, which terminated in the Long Valley. The Prince of Wales in the review headed the 10th Hussars, of which regiment his Royal Highness is Colonel. After the review, the Queen, escorted by a detachment of the 10th Hussars, returned to the Pavilion. The pipers of the 42nd Highlanders played before her Majesty at the Pavilion during luncheon. The Queen, accompanied by Princess Louisa, left the camp at half-past seven o'clock, and drove, via Farnborough and Bagshot, to Windsor, arriving at the castle at half-past nine o'clock. Princess Beatrice, attended by Lady Caroline Barrington, was present at the garden party given by the Duke of Nemours at Bushey House.

On Sunday the Queen and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service in the private chapel of the castle. The Rev. Frederick W. Farrar, M.A., one of the masters of Harrow School, officiated.

On Monday the Queen, accompanied by Princess Louisa and Princess Beatrice, came to London and visited the Workmen's International Exhibition, at the Agricultural Hall. Her Majesty was received at the Exhibition by the Hon. Auberon Herbert; Mr. A. Mundella, M.P.; and Mr. Paterson, and conducted to the chief objects of interest. The Queen made a minute inspection of various articles, and also made several purchases. After a visit of rather less than an hour, her Majesty, with Princess Beatrice, returned to Windsor. The Queen travelled to and from London by a special train on the Great Western Railway. Princess Louisa honoured the Right Hon. W. E. and Mrs. Gladstone with her presence at a breakfast, in the morning, at their residence on Carlton House-terrace. Her Royal Highness afterwards returned to Windsor. The Duke of Nemours and Princess Marguerite of Orleans and the Count and Countess of Paris arrived at the castle. The Duke of Nemours, Princess Marguerite, the Count and Countess of Paris, and M. and Madame van de Weyer dined with the Queen. Mlle. Thérèse Castellani and Madame Rouband de Courmand had the honour of performing in the drawing-room, after dinner, upon the violin and pianoforte, before the Royal family and the Royal visitors at the castle. The ladies and gentlemen in waiting were present. The following ladies and gentlemen had the honour of being invited:—Major-General Sir T. M. and the Hon. Lady Biddulph, the Hon. Mrs. Ponsonby, the Dean of Windsor and the Hon. Mrs. Wellesley, and Lady Cowell.

On Tuesday the Earl of Clarendon arrived at the castle and delivered up to her Majesty the ribbon and badge of the Order of the Garter worn by his father, the late Earl of Clarendon. Princess Louisa was present at a garden party given by Major-General F. H. and Lady Emily Seymour at Holly Grove. The Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz and Earl and Countess Spencer arrived at the castle. Prince and Princess Christian, the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Earl and Countess Spencer, the Marchioness of Ely, and M. van de Weyer dined with the Queen. Mlle. Mathilde Martin had the honour of performing upon the pianoforte in the drawing-room after dinner. The ladies and gentlemen in waiting were present. The following ladies and gentlemen had the honour of being invited at an evening party:—Major-General Sir T. M. and the Hon. Lady Biddulph, the Hon. Mrs. Ponsonby, the Dean of Windsor and the Hon. Mrs. Wellesley, Viscount and Viscountess Downe; Major-General H. D. White, C.B., and Mrs. White; and Colonel F. Marshall (2d Life Guards) and Mrs. Marshall. The Duke of Nemours and Princess Marguerite of Orleans, the Count and Countess of Paris, and Miss van de Weyer left the castle.

On Wednesday Princess Louisa went to London, and was present at the opening of the Thames Embankment. Her Royal Highness afterwards returned to Windsor. Count Gleichen visited the Queen and remained to luncheon.

The Queen has suffered much from the heat and from fatigue during the past week, and consequently, under the advice of her medical attendants, her Majesty was obliged to avoid the exertion of opening the Thames Embankment; therefore the Queen deputed the Prince of Wales and Princess Louisa to represent her Majesty on the occasion.

Countess Frances Waldegrave and the Hon. Chichester Fortescue, Lady Susan Melville, Sir Thomas and the Hon. Lady Biddulph, the Hon. Mrs. Bruce, the Dean of Windsor, and Lieutenant-Colonel G. Grant Gordon have dined with the Queen.

Lady Waterpark has succeeded the Marchioness of Ely as Lady in Waiting to her Majesty.

Lord Suffield and Major-General Sir Francis Seymour, Bart., C.B., have succeeded Lord Wrottesley and Colonel the Hon. Augustus Liddell as Lord and Groom in Waiting.

Professor Lister, Edinburgh, has been appointed Surgeon in Ordinary to the Queen in Scotland, in room of Mr. Syme.

Messrs. Elkington have had the honour of submitting to the inspection of her Majesty a silver centrepiece of the 93rd (Sutherland) Highlanders, designed by an officer of the regiment. The incidents treated of relate to the Russian War and the Indian Mutiny—in both of which the regiment was engaged.

DEPARTURE OF THE QUEEN FOR OSBORNE.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Louisa and Princess Beatrice, and attended by the ladies and gentlemen in waiting, left Windsor Castle at half-past nine o'clock on Thursday morning for Osborne House. Her Majesty travelled in a state saloon, by a special train, upon the Great Western and South-Western railways, to Gosport, and embarked thence on board the Royal yacht *Alberta*, Captain the Prince of Leiningen, and crossed the Solent to Osborne.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Princess of Wales, accompanied by Prince Albert Victor, Prince George, and Princess Louisa of Wales, left Marlborough House, on Thursday week, en route for Copenhagen, on a visit to her parents, the King and Queen of Denmark. The Hon. Mrs. Hardinge and General Sir William Knollys were in attendance upon her Royal Highness. The Prince of Wales escorted the Princess to Calais. Their Royal Highnesses travelled by the ordinary mail train on the South-Eastern Railway to Dover. The Prince and Princess were received at the pier by the chief naval and military officers of the port. Their Royal Highnesses embarked, at eleven o'clock p.m., on board a special steamer—the *Maid of Kent*, Captain Pittcock—and crossed the Channel to Calais. The night being fine, the Prince and Princess remained on deck during the passage. The Prince took leave of the Princess and his children at Calais, and recrossed to Dover and returned to Marlborough House. The Princess proceeded on her journey by railway via Brussels to Lubeck where her Royal Highness was met by the King of Denmark. His Majesty accompanied the Princess to Copenhagen, where the Royal travellers arrived at seven o'clock on Sunday evening, and were received by the Danish Queen and the members of the Royal family. The Royal party drove to Fredensborg Castle.

The Prince of Wales, upon his return from Dover, presided at a meeting of the Council of the Society of Arts, held at Marlborough House. His Royal Highness, as President of the Society of Arts, presented M. de Lesseps with the Albert gold medal for services rendered to arts, manufactures, and commerce by the realisation of the Suez Canal.

On Saturday the Prince was present at the review at Aldershot.

On Wednesday his Royal Highness, with Princess Louisa, performed the ceremony of opening the Thames Embankment on behalf of the Queen.

Princess Christian, attended by Lady Susan Melville, stood sponsor, on Tuesday, at the christening of the daughter of Mr. and Lady Emily Hamilton, at St. Peter's Church, Eaton-square.

Prince Arthur embarked at Quebec, on the 6th inst., on board her Majesty's ship *Crocodile*, and sailed the following morning for England.

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland and Countess Spencer have left town for Dublin.

His Excellency the Swedish Minister and Baroness Hochschild and family left town, on Saturday last, for Sweden. During the absence of his Excellency, Count Otto Steenbock will discharge the diplomatic duties as *Chargé d'Affaires*.

The Duke and Duchess of Athole have left Thomas's Hotel for Blair Athole, Scotland.

The Duchess of Roxburghe has left the Clarendon Hotel for Broxmouth Park, Dunbar.

The Duchess Dowager of Richmond has arrived at the Queen's Hotel, Upper Norwood.

The Earl and Countess of Dudley have left Dudley House, Park-lane, on a tour of several months.

The Countess Dowager of Derby has left the Earl of Derby's residence in St. James's-square for Colonel and Lady Elizabeth Talbot's residence in Cromwell-road, where her Ladyship intends to remain a few weeks.

FASHIONABLE AND POLITICAL ENTERTAINMENTS.

His Royal Highness the Duke de Nemours had an afternoon party at Clarence Lodge, Bushey Park, on Saturday, at which a numerous and distinguished company were present.

His Excellency the French Ambassador entertained the Prince of Wales and a distinguished company at dinner, on Monday evening, at the French Embassy, Albert-gate.

The Duchess of Richmond gave a ball, on Wednesday evening, at the family residence in Belgrave-square, at which a select and distinguished party assembled.

The Duke and Duchess of Cleveland entertained a distinguished company at dinner, on Monday evening, at Cleveland House, St. James's-square.

The Countess of Tankerville had a concert, on Wednesday evening, at the family residence in Curzon-street.

The Countess of Jersey gave a small dance, on Monday night, at her residence in Wilton-place.

Lady Holland gave her second afternoon party, on Wednesday, at Holland House, Kensington. The Prince of Wales and various other Royal personages were present, with a large assemblage of the élite of society.

Lord Ravensworth had an afternoon party, on Wednesday, at his residence, Percy Cross, Fulham, at which a distinguished company assembled.

The Hon. Mrs. Walrond had a dancing party, on Tuesday, at her residence, in Wimpole-street, Cavendish-square.

A musical and dramatic entertainment was given, on Monday, at Stafford House, under the patronage of the Duchess of Sutherland, in aid of the funds of the Gentlewomen's Self-Help Institute. A numerous and fashionable company was present.

The new Board of Admiralty is gazetted, the Earl of Camperdown having taken the place of Mr. G. O. Trevelyan, M.P., as Civil Lord.

The anniversary of the Battle of the Boyne was celebrated on Tuesday in many parts of the north of Ireland. At Belfast the Orangemen mustered under the presidency of Mr. William Johnston, M.P.; and in the city of Derry the demonstrations usual on such occasions were made.

For the first time within living memory Plymouth Citadel was thrown open, on Wednesday, to the public for a floral and musical fête, in aid of the local hospitals. About 15,000 persons attended, and the affair was a great success. A concert was given in the open air by four military bands and several hundred vocalists. The Hallelujah Chorus was rendered very effectively, and the National Anthem was made imposing by the firing of artillery between each verse. During the fête the Prussian fleet entered the Sound, and saluted.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Anson, the Hon. Adelbert John Robert, to be Rural Dean of Himley. Ames, George Benjamin; Vicar of Cleator, Cumberland. Arnott, Samuel; Vicar of Christ Church, Turinham-green. Austin, Edward; Vicar of Broadchampton, Devon. Balls, Robert Harry; Rector of Beavorthly, Devon. Baring-Gould, Baring; Minister of All Saints' Chapel, Sidmouth. Brownjohn, S. D.; Rector of East Lydford, Somerset. Chichester, John Chichester Burnard; Rector of Neenton, Salop. Clark, Samuel; Incumbent of St. Paul's, Aberdeen. Hagreen, C. S.; Curate of Pipe and Syde, Hereford. Hawley, E.; Vicar of Worksop, Nottinghamshire. Heelis, John; Rector of Dufton, Westmorland. Lowndes, E. S.; Senior Assistant Curate of Ludlow. Mallison, F. A.; Perpetual Curate of Broughton-in-Furness, Lancashire. Meggison, William Ingle; Vicar of South Charlton, Northumberland. Morton, John Francis; Vicar of Ainstable, Cumberland. Murdock, Edward Sloane; Incumbent of Emmanuel's, Preston. Newman, William; Rector of Barlavington. Oldroyd, William Robert; Vicar of St. Paul's, Haswell, Durham. Osborne, J. F.; Curate of Christ Church, Surbiton. Phillips, Robert; Perpetual Curate of Chelmorton, Derbyshire. Pollexfen, J. H.; Vicar of East Wilton, Yorkshire. Scarlett, James Williams; Rector of Copgrove. Schnibben, William Mangels; Vicar of Wigton, Cumberland. Spink, Marshall; Perpetual Curate of St. Nicholas's, Saltash, Cornwall.

The Rev. Professor Giden, who is connected with the Wesleyan body, and the Rev. Professor Brown, of Aberdeen, have been added to the Biblical Revision Committee. The expenses of the revision will be very considerable; and persons who are disposed to help in defraying the cost may send their cheques to Messrs. Drummond; or to the Bank of London.

The Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's have complied with the petition of some City men, who desired that some part of the cathedral might be set apart for the private prayers of themselves and others, by ordering that any person shall, for devotional purposes, be admitted to the choir between twelve o'clock and three on week days, on application to the vergers.

The parishioners of St. Clement Danes, Strand, held a vestry meeting, on Monday evening, when it was resolved to levy a church rate of 1½d. in the pound. It was agreed that a sum not exceeding £100 a year should be set apart out of the pew-rents towards increasing the stipends of the Rev. W. C. Heaton and the Rev. W. Lea.

The second session of the New Testament Committee began on Wednesday, in the Jerusalem Chamber, and lasted about six hours. The Bishop of Gloucester presided. In the course of the sitting the Archbishop of Canterbury paid a short visit to the committee, and expressed the great interest which he felt in the work upon which they were engaged.

On Wednesday the Bishop of Winchester consecrated the new Church of St. Philip, in Queen's-road, South Lambeth. It is a handsome Gothic structure, in the Decorated style, with tower; and is fitted with stained-glass windows throughout. The cost of the building has been nearly £13,000, exclusive of the site, which is valued at £3500 more; the entire expense has been defrayed by Mr. Flower, of Furze Down.

The present session of Convocation closed yesterday week. A long discussion took place in the Upper House on the subject of entering into a protest against the Council of the Vatican as neither "Ecumenical" nor Catholic, and eventually a committee of both Houses was appointed for that purpose. In the Lower House there was a debate on the subject of unity in the Church, especially with reference to the Wesleyans. A resolution inviting the Upper House to authorise communications with the Wesleyan President of Conference was carried. Convocation was prorogued till Aug. 25.

The annual examination of the children of the Clergy Orphan Girls' School was held, yesterday week, at St. John's-wood. The Archbishop of York presided. The treasurer announced the names of the girls to whom the committee had awarded the "Farmer prize." On the present occasion £10 had been awarded to Helen Harvey and £5 to Alice Parsons. The Rev. J. Russell Stock, the secretary, next read the report of the examiners of the boys' school at Canterbury, which stated that the boys had in all respects done themselves credit. The exhibition of £60 a year to the University had been adjudged to A. Bagley. The report of the masters and mistresses in the girls' school bore the same testimony to the progress and application of their pupils. Sir James Tyler's prize for proficiency in French was given to Ethel Chambers. The Archbishop of York distributed the prizes.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The result of the Tomline mathematical examination at Eton was given out on Tuesday:—Tomline Scholar, Grant, K.S.; Russell Prizeman, Wintle; Select, in order of merit, Radcliffe, ma., K.S.; Wodehouse, K.S.; Lacaita, Hobhouse, Blakesley, K.S. The assistant masters' junior mathematical prize was adjudged to Binney, K.S.; and the lower-boy prize to Bury, ma. The examiner was the Rev. N. M. Ferrers, M.A., Fellow and Tutor of Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge.

The vacancy caused in the staff of professors at Owens College, Manchester, by the resignation of Professor Jack has been filled up by the appointment of Dr. Balfour Stewart, F.R.S., Superintendent of Kew Observatory, to the senior professorship of natural philosophy. Mr. James Thomson Bottomley, of King's College, London, has been appointed to the junior professorship. The physical laboratory which is about to be established in the college will be under the direction of Professor Stewart.

The Rev. Charles Uppley Bower, Second Master of the Walsall Grammar School, has been appointed Head Master of Stafford Grammar School, in the room of the Rev. F. K. Clarke, M.A., who has accepted the office of secretary and treasurer of the Curates Aid Society in the eastern counties.

The principalship of the Church Missionary College, at Islington, vacant by the resignation of the Rev. T. Green, has been conferred upon the Rev. A. Hollingworth Frost, M.A., of St. John's College, Cambridge, formerly missionary at Nassuk, diocese of Bombay. Mr. Frost took his B.A. degree in 1842, when he was eleventh wrangler in the mathematical tripos.

The twentieth annual distribution of prizes to the pupils of the North London Collegiate School for Girls took place, on Thursday week, in St. George's Hall—Marquis Camden in the chair. After an introductory speech by the chairman, the Rev. S. Buss read the report, which stated that there were 208 pupils in attendance; that Miss Esther Greatbatch had obtained a prize in the London Institute; Miss K. Woodward had passed the examination for women in the University of London, and obtained high certificates of proficiency in French and German; the same lady had also passed the senior Cambridge local examination with second-class honours, and obtained the Reid Scholarship at Bedford College, as well as a second scholarship at the College for Women, Hitchin. Seventeen scholars had passed the Cambridge local examinations, six with honours; fifteen had passed the examination at the College of Preceptors, and one had gained the natural history prize. The meeting was addressed by Mr. Harvey Lewis, M.P.; the Rev. A. W. Thorold, Vicar of St. Pancras; and the Rev. T. Pelham Dale.



"GIRL AND THRUSH," BY A. F. PATTEN, FROM THE LATE EXHIBITION OF THE NEW BRITISH INSTITUTION.
SEE PAGE 59.



"ES SALAAM—SHEIKH MICHAEL EL MUSRAB, ANAZEH, AT PALMYRA," BY CARL HAAG.
SEE PAGE 66.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY, JULY 8.

Earl Granville moved the third reading of the Irish Land Bill. A new clause, providing against damages being granted for evictions following upon certain specified causes, was inserted in the bill on the motion of the noble Earl; and, after considerable discussion, the measure was read the third time and passed. The Earl of Leitrim alone expressed himself "Not content" when the question was put.

The Wages Attachment Abolition Bill and the Protection of Inventions Bill also went through the final stage.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY, JULY 8.

At the early sitting, the elementary Education Bill was again considered in Committee. There was a long debate upon the amendment of Sir T. Bazley, which raised the question of compulsory attendance. Mr. Forster, in opposing the amendment, pointed out that it would be futile to provide for compulsory attendance until schools were erected to which the children could go; that the building of such schools would occupy two years; and that the House would be in a much better position to consider that part of the subject when ample school provision was made than they were at present. Sir T. Bazley's amendment was rejected; and an attempt by Mr. Mundella to make compulsion universal was defeated by a majority of 138. Progress was then reported.

At the evening sitting, Mr. W. H. Smith directed attention to reclamation of land from the Thames, consequent upon the construction of the embankment on the north shore of the river, and which had been effected at the cost of the ratepayers of the metropolis. The hon. gentleman urged that upon this ground, and because of the necessity for sanitary reasons of preserving open spaces, the property thus created, though vested in the Crown, ought to be reserved for the public recreation. With this object he moved, and Lord Enfield seconded, an address to her Majesty praying that no public offices should be erected on the reclaimed land. The motion was supported by Mr. Cochrane, who spoke strongly in favour of preserving the space for the adornment and health of the metropolis. The Chancellor of the Exchequer condemned the proposal as one of confiscation. The site referred to belonged to the nation, and was worth £150,000. Full value had been given for it by the Crown, as trustee for the nation, to the ratepayers of the metropolis; and if, for purposes of their own, they desired to possess the property, it was open to them to negotiate for its purchase. Mr. Beresford-Hope recommended that the land should be dedicated to the public use by erecting the Museum of Natural History upon it. Mr. Gladstone reminded the House that it had not yet been decided to place any public offices on the ground, and said that when a vote was inserted in the Estimates for the work then would be the time to consider it. Even if the motion were assented to it would not be worth the paper on which it was printed. The soil of the Thames did not belong to London, but was just as much property as the estate of any member of the House, and resided in the Crown; and he insisted that Parliament ought not to make a grant of this kind from the public purse, for in doing so it would break down a long-established and well-considered policy, and clear the way for returning to the old system, deliberately abandoned, of making grants for local purposes. In short, the House had no right or title to give any directions with regard to the use of this property, except by Act of Parliament coming into operation on the demise of the Crown. Mr. Cowper-Temple and Mr. West opposed the motion, the latter denouncing it as a revolutionary invasion of property; whilst Mr. Walpole urged that the House might as well abandon its functions altogether if it were not to be allowed to advise the Crown as to the manner in which the land should be appropriated. After some observations from Mr. Candlish, Lord Elcho, Mr. Lusk, and Mr. Mundella against the motion, and from Mr. Collins and Mr. McCullagh Torrens in its favour, the House (which by this time had become clamorous for a division) gave its verdict, and the motion was carried against the Government by 166 to 106.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

Lord Granville briefly explained the position occupied by her Majesty's Government with reference to the Spanish complication. He stated that, in conversation with the French Ambassador, he had expressed regret that such strong language should have been used in the outset on the part of the Imperial Government. The British Cabinet, he went on to say, while they would shrink from undue interference with the dignity of other countries, desired to preserve peace; and there was reason to believe that the other Powers concerned were actuated by the same desire.

Lord Stratford de Redcliffe having moved an address to the Crown praying that certain steps be taken with reference to the recent murders in Greece, Lord Granville stated that Government were resolved to insist on the fullest inquiry into the whole facts of the case. Under these circumstances, the motion was not pressed.

The Dividends and Stock Bill, the Sligo and Cashel Disfranchisement Bill, and the Sale of Poisons (Ireland) Bill, were passed through Committee.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

The declarations of the Government through Mr. Otway and Mr. Gladstone, on the Spanish question were similar to those given by Earl Granville in the other House. Mr. Otway said there was no foundation for the report that our Government had expressed itself favourable to the selection of Prince Leopold. Mr. Gladstone mentioned the surprise with which the Government had received the news of this candidature; and, amid cheers, laid stress on the necessity of respecting the dignity and independence of the various States, in our efforts to maintain peace.

In Committee on the Education Bill, Mr. Lowther and Professor Fawcett endeavoured to reopen the question of compulsory education, in spite of remonstrances from Mr. Forster against so inexcusable a waste of time, seeing that there had already been two divisions on the subject. On a third division, the amendment to strike out compulsory attendance from clause 65 was negatived by 274 to 119. With respect to the age at which children should be compelled to attend, it was agreed, on the suggestion of Mr. Forster, to leave the question in the hands of the boards, with the limitation that the bill should apply to no child under the age of five or above the age of thirteen. When Mr. Forster, on clause 82, brought forward his amendments limiting the amount of the grant to the income derived from other sources, and confining it to secular education, Mr. Trevelyan took the opportunity of explaining his objections to increased denominational grants, and his consequent secession from the Government. Mr. Richard and Mr. Winterbotham joined in reproaching the Government for their concessions to the Conservatives on the question of denominationalism, the former warning the Prime Minister that another such victory would be fatal to the future of the Liberal party. Dr. Playfair defended the Government, arguing that it was impossible to exclude denominational schools from a general scheme of education, and that without

them compulsion would be out of the question. In order to test the opinion of the Committee, the opponents of the increase of the grant to denominational schools divided against certain words proposed by Mr. Forster, in order to place those institutions in the same position in regard to grants as rate-aided schools, but they were defeated by a majority of 231—317 to 86. The remaining sections of the bill were agreed to, and several new clauses passed. The further progress of the bill was then adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

The House disposed summarily of a bill of Marquis Townshend relating to Contagious Diseases Prevention.

There was a long and animated discussion in Committee on the Lctionary Bill, on a motion of the Earl of Shaftesbury to omit from the preamble as recited "that the revision of the Table of Lessons was approved by Convocation," and on a division the words were retained by 60 to 24.

The third reading of the Benefices Resignation Bill was considerably opposed, but that stage was carried on a division by 29 to 18, and the measure passed.

The Medical Officers' Superannuation Bill was read the third time and passed, as was the Sale of Poisons (Ireland); and the report of the Sligo and Cashel Disfranchisement Bill was received.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

At the morning sitting the House entered upon the consideration of the Lords' amendments to the Irish Land Bill, when Mr. Gladstone intimated that Ministers were prepared to concur in the greater part of them. The exceptions were those which affected the scale of compensation for disturbance, and that relating to the term of the lease, which was inserted in the bill as an alternative to the scale. They proposed to restore the term to thirty-one years instead of twenty-one. They would reluctantly agree to the amendments respecting the building of cottages and the registration of improvements; but disagreed to a part of the amendment in the clause defining what was and what was not to be treated as a disturbance by the act of the landlord; amend the third or "disturbance" clause, and expunge the 66th clause with regard to the law of distress. Mr. C. Fortescue then moved that the House disagree with the Lords' amendments to the scale, and was opposed by Mr. Disraeli and Dr. Ball. On a division, the amendments were disagreed to by 146 to 55. The proviso to the third clause, which disentitles the tenant to compensation if he lets part of the holding in conacre, was amended, with the consent of Mr. Gladstone and on the motion of Mr. Samuelson, by exempting from the operation of the proviso all holdings let in conacre for the cultivation of potatoes or other green crops, the land being properly manured. Mr. Synan objected to the Lords' amendment which struck out the proviso allowing land to be let for the building of labourers' cottages; but, the amendment receiving the approval of Mr. Gladstone and Dr. Ball, it was agreed to, upon a division, by 396 to 29. Mr. C. Fortescue having proposed to disagree with the Lords' amendment reducing the term of the lease from thirty-one to twenty-one years, Mr. Disraeli stated that he should take the sense of the House upon the subject, the less period being the common term in England and Scotland. The right hon. gentleman persisted in his determination, but the amendment was rejected by 262 to 186. The clause inserted by the Lords for permissive registration of improvements Mr. Samuelson moved to amend so that registration should only take place when landlord and tenant were mutually agreed that it was desirable. This was opposed by Dr. Ball and Colonel Wilson-Patten, but, being accepted by the Government, it was carried, on a division, by 249 to 186. Another division was taken on the motion of the Government to disagree to the Lords' amendment, limiting the discretion of the chairmen of quarter sessions to declare an ejectment for non-payment of rent or disturbance. It resulted in the rejection of the Lords' amendment by 248 to 171. The sitting was soon after suspended.

At nine o'clock Mr. Mundella brought on the subject of the systematic evasion of the Truck Acts in the coal and iron mining districts in Scotland, and in other trades in the United Kingdom. The subject was exhaustively treated by a number of members, and Mr. Bruce promised inquiry.

When the adjourned debate on going into Committee on the Party Processions (Ireland) Act Repeal Bill came on, Mr. C. Fortescue signified that he should withdraw the alternative measure of the Government which he had introduced, and oppose the further progress of the present bill. A division was taken, and the bill stopped by 121 to 46.

Towards the end of the sitting the rest of the Lords' amendments to the Irish Land Bill were considered and disposed of.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

Mr. O. Morgan withdrew the Sites for Places of Worship Bill, which stood for Committee, remarking that, as the Education Bill would provide sites for schools, he should in a future Session bring in a separate measure to provide for the acquisition of sites for places of public worship.

Sir W. Lawson moved the second reading of the Prohibitory Liquor Bill, commonly known as the Permissive Bill. Mr. Wheelhouse, the Conservative member for Leeds, moved the rejection of the measure. After some discussion, the Home Secretary opposed the bill, but promised to bring in a bill on the general subject next Session. The division was taken in a thin House, and the bill was rejected by 121 to 90.

The Education of the Blind Bill and the Churchwardens' Liability Bill (which has passed the Lords) were read the second time; and the Burials Bill was once more committed, but "talked out."

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

The Royal Assent was given by commission to the following bills—viz., the Attorney and Solicitors' (Remuneration) Bill, the Wages Attachment Abolition Bill, the Wine and Beer-houses Act (1869) Amendment Bill, the Sale of Poisons (Ireland) Bill, the Protection of Inventions Bill, the London and North Western Railway Company Steam Vessels Bill, the General Police and Improvement (Scotland) Supplemental Bill, and the Local Government Supplemental Bill.

THE UNIVERSITY TESTS BILL.

Earl De Grey and Ripon moved the second reading of this bill.

The Marquis of Salisbury moved as an amendment the following resolutions:—1st, That in any measure for enabling persons not members of the Church of England to hold offices to which they are not now eligible in the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, and Durham, and the colleges and halls in those Universities, it is essential to provide by law proper safeguards for the maintenance of religious instruction and worship, and for the religious character of the education to be given therein. 2nd, That a Committee be appointed for the purpose of inquiring into the best mode of giving effect to the foregoing resolution.

The Bishop of Oxford said that he regretted those tests had ever been established; but he supposed that when they

were adopted it was in deference to the feeling of the public, and now he had no hesitation in saying that if they were abolished it would be in accordance with the public feeling of the country. Believing that religious instruction could be more freely carried out under the protection of that bill, he should vote against the amendment.

The Bishop of Gloucester supported the amendment, and disputed many of the statements of the Bishop of Oxford, and contended that the safeguards were necessary for the protection of religious instruction. If they had been defective heretofore, it was because they were not strong enough. If they passed that bill then, and tried to amend it in Committee, it would prove a disastrous failure.

The Bishop of Exeter said the time had come when all men's minds were made up on the point that Dissenters should no longer be excluded from the emoluments of the Universities. He urged the House not only to pass the bill, but to pass it without loss of time; for delay would only be injurious to the Church of England. There had been times when those tests were a protection to the Church of England; but those times had long gone by, and he strongly urged the House to pass the second reading of the bill.

The Archbishop of York supported the bill, as he thought it was time that the Nonconformists should be admitted to the emoluments of the Universities, or that the House should declare that the Universities were for the Church of England alone, and that none others should have any share in them. He opposed the amendment of the Marquis of Salisbury as unnecessary and useless. They knew as much of the subject now as ever they could know; and therefore he urged the House not to delay the bill till another year, when it must be passed, and would then be passed with acrimony and ill-feeling.

The House then divided, when the numbers were—For the second reading, 83; against it, 97: majority against the second reading, 14.

The resolutions of the Marquis of Salisbury were then put.

Earl De Grey and Ripon said he should not oppose the adoption of the first resolution, as he concurred in its principle.

It was then put to the House and agreed to. On the proposal for the second resolution, Earl Grey opposed the question being referred to a Select Committee.

The Marquis of Salisbury said his object in referring it to a Select Committee was to have the bill based upon the evidence that would be brought before it, rather than propose one founded on his own views alone.

An animated discussion followed, after which the House again divided, when the numbers were—For the resolution, 95; against it, 79: majority for the resolution, 16.

The resolution was consequently carried.

The Customs and Inland Revenue Bill was read the second time, and the Salmon Acts Amendment Bill was read the third time and passed.

The Tramways Bill passed through Committee, with some amendments, which were proposed by the Earl of Kimberley and the Marquis of Salisbury.

The Benefices Bill was withdrawn.

The reports on the Prayer-Book (Lctionary) Bill and the Prayer-Book (Table of Lessons) Bill were severally agreed to.

The Sligo and Cashel Disfranchisement Bill and the Cattle Disease (Ireland) Bill were read the third time and passed.

THE IRISH LAND BILL.

The Commons' reasons for disagreeing with their Lordships' amendments to this bill were brought up and ordered to be considered on Friday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

THE SPANISH CRISIS.

Mr. Disraeli: I am at all times unwilling to press her Majesty's Government for information with respect to our relations with friendly Powers; but I feel bound, in the present critical state of affairs on the Continent, to ask the right hon. gentleman at the head of the Government whether it is in his power to make any communication to the House respecting the misunderstanding which appears, unhappily, to exist between two of her Majesty's principal allies.

Mr. Gladstone: I regret to say that I must ask the right hon. gentleman and the House to be contented with a very brief statement. We have no specific intelligence to convey to Parliament of a nature to satisfy the natural desire of the country to hear that all the difficulties in connection with the candidature of Prince Leopold to the throne of Spain are completely at an end. The communications between France and Prussia on the subject have not been brought actually to a close. I need scarcely add that we continue to use, as far as depends on us, every effort to remove those difficulties and to ensure the preservation of peace.

Mr. Horsman: It has been stated by the Minister for Foreign Affairs in the French Chamber, and reported in the *Constitutionnel*, that the Government of France, in the course they were pursuing, had the sympathy and moral support of every Cabinet in Europe. I wish to ask whether, as regards the Cabinet of Great Britain, the statement is accurate.

Mr. Gladstone: I can only say, in reply to the very natural question of my right hon. friend, that I do not think it would be for the public interest, at this moment, that I should enter into details upon that particular subject to which he has alluded. But this I may say, that Lord Granville has addressed a communication to Paris on the subject of the declaration to which my right hon. friend refers.

The House then went into Committee on the

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION BILL.

Sir C. Dilke moved that elections of the school boards under the bill should be by secret ballot. Mr. Forster accepted the proposal on the understanding that such provision should only remain in force, by way of experiment, for one year. Mr. Beresford-Hope strongly opposed the motion. Mr. Cawley suggested that the use of the ballot should be permissive, and not compulsory. Mr. Scourfield deprecated the mixing up the question of the ballot with education. Sir C. Dilke, in compliance with the wish of Mr. Forster, withdrew from the motion the word "secret," confining it simply to the adoption of the ballot in the election of school boards. Some further discussion followed, when, after a motion to report progress made by Colonel Barttelot was defeated, Sir C. Dilke's motion was carried by a majority of 79.

The Rev. H. M. White, M.A., formerly Fellow and Tutor of New College, Oxford, Vicar of Masbrough, near Rotherham, has been appointed to the archdeaconry of Grahamstown.

Fêtes took place, on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, in the grounds of Enville Hall, the seat of the Earl of Stamford and Warrington, in aid of the funds for the restoration of Enville church.

A joint committee of the Central Chamber of Agriculture and the International Decimal Association have unanimously agreed to a resolution calling upon the Government to introduce the metric system of weights and measures into this country.

LAW AND POLICE.

There is another vacancy in the office of Lord Justice of Appeal in Chancery, Sir G. M. Giffard having died on Wednesday afternoon. The learned Judge, who was fifty-seven years of age, was appointed Vice-Chancellor in March, 1868, and in the December following succeeded the present Lord Chancellor in the Court of Appeal.

In the Court of Common Pleas, last Saturday, a verdict for £900 damages was given against the Brighton Railway Company, at the suit of a Mr. Tyler, who was injured in the collision at New-cross on June 23, 1869.

In the Court of Queen's Bench an action has been brought, under Lord Campbell's Act, to recover compensation for the loss of the head of a family. The deceased, Mr. Chaplin, was dining with a friend named De Castro, when the latter, in handling a loaded pistol, accidentally shot Mr. Chaplin, who died within a few hours. The present claim was made on behalf of the widow, two daughters, six sons, and a grandson. The family had been offered a sum of £2000, besides the renunciation of a debt of £3000 due from the deceased to the defendant, as compensation for the loss sustained by them through the defendant's negligence; but, not satisfied with this offer, they claimed £10,000. The jury awarded them £3000.

The grand jury of the South Riding of Tipperary, on Wednesday, awarded the sum of £400 damages to the widow of a bailiff named Kirwan, who was murdered near Thurles in April last. This is the first instance in which compensation has been given under the provisions of the Peace Preservation Act.

The Superior Court of the Isle of Man has reversed the verdict of the jury who awarded £400 and costs against the Bishop of the island for an alleged libel on Mr. Laughton, an advocate. An appeal to the Privy Council will probably follow.

On Monday morning the July session of the Central Criminal Court commenced, at the Old Bailey. William Heal, an elector of Bridgwater, convicted of perjury before the Bridgwater Election Committee, in April, 1866, was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment, with hard labour. Mrs. M'Gregor pleaded guilty to several charges of obtaining goods by fraud, and sentence was deferred. On Tuesday three men were charged with robbing the post-bags between Leicester and London. Two brothers, named Brennan, were convicted and sentenced to twelve months' hard labour, the jury giving the third man, William Folkhard, the benefit of a doubt and acquitting him. Miss Smith, charged with attempting, by means of a forged cheque, to defraud Messrs. Smith, Payne, and Smith, bankers, of £120, was sentenced to six months' hard labour. Eccles, late a Paymaster in the Navy, was found guilty of a forgery on the Admiralty, and was sentenced to five years' penal servitude. In the course of the day true bills for fraud and conspiracy were returned against the directors of the Monarch Insurance Company. In the court presided over by Mr. Justice Byles, on Wednesday, William Henry White, who described himself as the managing director of the Manchester Insurance and Banking Company, was found guilty of having forged a policy of insurance. The Judge postponed the passing of the sentence. Walter Miller was indicted for the murder of the Rev. Elias Huelin, at Chelsea, on May 9 last. Substantially, however, the charge included the murder of Mr. Huelin's housekeeper, Mrs. Anne Boss. A number of witnesses were called, including a carman, Piper, whose discovery of the housekeeper's body in a box, and whose prompt energy, led to the arrest of the prisoner. The trial stood adjourned to Thursday, when the jury found the prisoner guilty, and he was sentenced to death. The Lord Chief Justice ordered the witness Piper to receive £50 for his conduct.

A case was heard at Worship-street, last Saturday, in which a man named Moody was charged with attempting to obtain money by false pretences from the Duke of Grafton. Moody, under an assumed name, had represented that he was a missionary employed amongst the poor in the East-End, but this was proved to be untrue. He was remanded.

Three charges of attempted murder were disposed of in the metropolitan police courts on Monday. In a case investigated at Southwark a mother had made such a violent attack upon her little daughter with a hatchet that her life is despaired of. The prisoner is believed to be insane. At Lambeth, Michael Lennon, who had stabbed a neighbour for having interested himself in the prisoner's domestic affairs, was committed for trial. At Highgate, a man named Heather was brought up for having threatened the life of his wife with a razor. The prosecutrix was living apart from her husband, and her theory was that the prisoner was actuated by a feeling of jealousy. He was ordered to find sureties to keep the peace.

Dr. Lankester has held an inquest at Highgate on the body of Lieutenant-Colonel Pownall, who died on Aug. 10 last. The body was exhumed, and a post-mortem examination and an analysis of its contents made, in consequence of the persistence with which the late Colonel's two sisters declared that he had been poisoned by his wife. The evidence of his medical attendants, who were called, however, most completely refuted the dreadful charge. Colonel Pownall's case was almost hopeless from the first, as he suffered from aneurism of the carotid artery. His wife was most devoted to him, and had Dr. Forman, Dr. Fuller, Sir W. Fergusson, Mr. Paget, and Mr. Hilton to see him frequently, and was even going to telegraph to Professor Syme to come from Edinburgh, but was advised that it was useless. Professor Rodgers, who made the analysis, said there was not the slightest trace or appearance of poison, and he had no hesitation in declaring that the cause of death was carotid aneurism. The jury at once returned a verdict of "Death from natural causes," a verdict in which the Coroner said he heartily concurred. It was shown that, instead of deriving any benefit by the death of her husband, Mrs. Pownall had her income reduced from £470 per annum to £170, and she was left with £300 debts to pay. There has seldom been a clearer refutation of a horribly cruel charge.

At the Kingston Petty Sessions, on Thursday week, a youth who was in custody on the charge of stealing a tankard, while waiting for his case to be called on, picked the pocket of an ex-inspector of police and stole his handkerchief. He got six months' imprisonment for stealing the tankard and three months' additional for pocket-picking.

A young man named Thomas Brockett, a cashier in the employ of Messrs. Bell Brothers, ironmasters, was committed for trial by the Middlesbrough magistrates, last Saturday, on a charge of embezzling £2600. He had been extensively engaged in betting transactions, and had fled to London, where he was apprehended.

Three men broke into a church in Wolverhampton last week. It is supposed that the men intended to steal either money or plate, and, seeing in the wall of the vestry what they believed to be a cupboard containing an iron safe, they smashed the woodwork, but were grievously disappointed to find that the cupboard was merely a cover for a water-tank. Angry at having been baffled, they considerably damaged the church and its appointments. They were captured by the police, and have been committed for trial.

THE WIMBLEDON MEETING.

The annual Volunteer encampment at Wimbledon is presenting its ordinary aspect of bustle and activity, combined with perfect order and direct purpose of action. The arrangements are said to have been improved in many respects, and the muster and the work done are expected to be greatly superior to those of previous years. On Sunday Divine service was performed in the camp, Canon Puckle, of Dover, officiating.

The business of the week began at an early hour on Monday. The first day of the meeting was a great success. The contests were more numerous and important than usual, and the number of volunteers in camp and of the general public was proportionately more numerous. The day was dull and oppressive, but was favourable to shooting, and the scores were consequently above the average. The highest for the first series of extra prizes were Colour-Sergeant Hooper, of the Queen's (Westminsters), and Captain Field, of the Hon. Artillery Company, who have each made 19 out of a possible 20. At the 200-yards pool there was some good shooting. Private Purselove made four bull's-eyes in five shots. There was little shooting at the running deer, but Lord Goderich made six bull's-eyes and a large number of centres. A great storm of rain flooded the camp at night.

There were three competitions brought to a close on Tuesday evening—the St. George's, the Alexandra 600 yards, and the Enfield Nursery 500 yards. The average shooting for the first of these prizes was above that of last year, and the vase was won, with the highest possible score, by Lieutenant Porteous, London Scottish. There were eight others who were within one point of making a similar score, and they will have to shoot off the ties before their position can be determined. In the first stage Alexandra 600 yards the first prize was taken by Sergeant Danger, 5th Somerset, with 20 points. The other completed competition was the Enfield Nursery 500 yards, which, though competed for by men who have never won a prize of any great value, showed some good shooting. Corporal O. Baker won the first prize with 17 points. For the breech-loading competitions very little shooting took place. At the 800 yards—Duke of Cambridge's—for which competitors are required to fire twelve shots in four minutes as a test of accuracy, Captain Radcliffe, South Middlesex, made 42. At the 200 yards, where two minutes are allowed to fire as many shots as possible, Private Warrick, 1st Berks, with the super direct-action rifle—a simple and effective arm—got off 39 rounds, making the fine score of 100 marks. At the 500 yards, same competition, where three minutes are allowed to fire twenty shots, Sergeant Andrews, with the Martini, got through the allotted number in two minutes and a half, scoring, with two misses, 56 marks. At the same range Private Bird, South Middlesex, with the Henry, fired the twenty shots in 2 min. 35 sec., scoring, with one miss, 59 marks. Some very good pool and carton shooting was reported, and there was considerable activity at the running-deer butt, though no very remarkable string of bull's-eyes was recorded.

The great competition of the meeting began, on Wednesday, with 200 yards shooting for the Queen's prize, the best score being that of Private Brooks, 9th Berks, who made four bull's-eyes and a centre—a total of 19. Next to him stand some seven or eight who have made 18. The first stage, however, is decided by the aggregate scores at three distances, the sixty who come out highest taking each a prize, besides being the competitors for the £250 prize in the second stage. The ninety who come next in order each receive a prize of £3, but do not shoot in the second stage.

Sergeant Albert, of the Birmingham Rifles, has been declared the winner of the first prize in the Alexandra 500 yards series, with the excellent score of 20 marks. The winners in the First Series Extra Prizes, 200 yards, are announced. The first three are Colour-Sergeant Hooper, Queen's (Westminster); Sergeant Ragg, 1st Warwick; and Captain Field, Honourable Artillery Company, each of whom made 19 points.

The Lords and Commons' match will take place to-day (Saturday), and the teams will not be made up till it is seen who are present at the time fixed for the match.

Harry Clasper, the well-known oarsman, died on Tuesday morning, at Newcastle.

The list of members of the Institution of Civil Engineers, corrected to July 1, contains the names and addresses of 16 honorary members, 702 members, 999 associates, and 177 students—making together 1894 of all classes.

The new Cunard steam-ship Algeria was successfully launched on Tuesday from the building-yard of Messrs. James and George Thomson, Govan, on the Clyde. The Algeria is a sister ship to the Abyssinia; she measures 3500 tons, and has accommodation for upwards of 1000 passengers.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL TRANSACTIONS.

(From our City Correspondent.)

One of the most exciting weeks since 1859 has been experienced on the Stock Exchange. During the earlier part of the week a panic was produced by the determined opposition on the part of France to the installation of Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern as King of Spain. Prospects appeared gloomy in the extreme; all descriptions of stock were pressed for sale, and a heavy fall took place in prices, averaging, in the case of speculative Foreign Bonds, as much as about 9 per cent. However, on its becoming known that Prince Leopold had renounced his intention of accepting the throne, a hope was entertained that the war-cloud would pass over, and that the trial of strength between the two great countries of France and Prussia would be indefinitely postponed. Unfortunately, however, these anticipations seem likely to prove abortive. Judging from recent telegrams, war appears imminent, and an outbreak of hostilities is daily expected.

It is not to be surprised at that the markets have been in a very sensitive state, and that numerous violent fluctuations have taken place in prices. When, by Prince Leopold's renunciation of the throne, peace appeared secured, a rapid improvement was the result, and a recovery of perhaps one moiety of the late decline took place. But when it was ascertained that the prevention of bloodshed had become an almost impossibility, there was again a heavy pressure of sales, and prices returned to their recent low level. The fluctuations in Consols have been considerable, ranging from 91½ to 93. At present the quotation is 91½ to 92½ for Delivery, and 92 to 92½ for the August Account. Reduced and New Three per Cents, 92 to 92½; Bank Stock, 233 to 235; Exchequer Bills, 1s. to 6s. prem.; India Five per Cents 110½ to 111½, and India Bonds, 20s. to 25s. prem. For Colonial Government Securities there has been but little inquiry, and prices have been without change.

The Foreign Bond Market has been very unsettled, and the fluctuations in prices have been very heavy. Prices, after a partial recovery, have since returned to their lowest point, the current quotations for the speculative Stocks being as follow:—Brazilian, 1865, 90½ to 91½; Peruvian, 1865, 87½ to 88½; Italian, 1861, 50 to 51; Spanish, 1867, 25½ to 26½; Ditto, 1869, 25½ to 26; Turkish, 1865, 65 to 66; Ditto Five per Cents, 42½ to 43½ ex div.; Ditto, 1869, 57½ to 58½; Egyptian, 1868, 77½ to 78½; Mexican, 15 to 15½; United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862, 87½ to 88½; Ditto, 1865, 87½ to 88½.

Railway Stocks have been unsettled, in sympathy with Foreign Bonds, and, although the fluctuations have not been so heavy, they have averaged at least 2 per cent, and prices are now at their lowest:—Metropolitan, 69½ to 69½; Caledonian, 76½ to 77½; Brighton, 39½ to 39½; South-Eastern, 73½ to 74½; Great Northern, 121 to 122; Ditto, A, 130½ to 131½; Great Eastern 37½ to 38; Midland, 128½ to 129; North-Western, 127½ to 128; Great Western, 69½ to 70; North-Eastern, 143½ to 143½; Erie, 17 to 17½; and Lombard, 14 to 14½.

Large supplies of capital have been on offer. The demand for accommodation has been stimulated by the fortnightly settlement; nevertheless, the rate for negotiating three-months' paper has been 2½ to 3 per cent.

The bullion arrivals during the week have not been extensive; nevertheless, there has been no inquiry for export, and the movements altogether have been unimportant.

Bills, generally, have been in request; nevertheless, the rates of exchange have been without material change.

The report of the Consolidated Bank (Limited), to be presented on the 15th inst., shows an available total of £35,445. A dividend of 2s. 6d. per share, being at the rate of 6½ per cent, is recommended, which will absorb £25,030, and the appropriation of £4325 to reserve, leaving £6120 to be carried forward. At the corresponding date last year the dividend was at the rate of 5 per cent per annum. The deposits held are £2,467,612, being an increase of £253,626; the paid-up capital is £500,000, and the reserve is £50,000.

The directors of the City Bank recommend a dividend at the rate of 7 per cent per annum, and that the reserve fund be increased to £95,000 by the addition of £5000.

The directors of the London and St. Katharine Dock Company recommend a dividend of 1½ per cent free of income tax for the past half year, carrying £26,952 to the reserve fund. At the corresponding period last year the same dividend was declared, and £26,263 was carried forward.

The directors of the Australian Agricultural Company recommend a dividend of 12s. 6d. per share, making a return for the year of £1, against 17s. 6d. for the preceding year.

The Lion Brewery Company (Limited) have declared an interim dividend for the half year ending June 30, at the rate of 6 per cent per annum upon the preference shares, and at the rate of 10 per cent per annum on the ordinary shares.

The United Discount Corporation have declared a dividend at the rate of 7 per cent, or 4s. 2d. per share, absorbing £4841, and leaving, after the appropriation of £2000 to reserve, the sum of £2453 to be carried forward. The loans and deposits held are £1,723,464.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Monday).—The supply of English wheat on sale has been very small, but quite equal to the demand. Owing to the uncertain state of Continental politics, and to the possibility of our foreign supplies being interrupted, trade has shown more firmness, and last week's prices have been well maintained. The attendance of millers has been small, and purchases have been made in retail only. The flour trade has ruled dull, and country and foreign sorts have sold on easier terms. Barley and oats have been steady in value, with a fair demand. Beans and peas have ruled scarce, and fully as dear. Linseed and rapeseed have sold slowly on former terms.

Arrivals this Week.—English and Scotch: wheat, 607; beans, 60 qrs. Foreign: wheat, 5090; barley, 1880; oats, 35,050; peas, 760 qrs.; flour, 830 sacks and 1330 barrels.

English Currencies.—Red wheat, 42s. to 45s.; white ditto, 45s. to 53s.; barley, 28s. to 36s.; malt, 45s. to 69s.; oats, 21s. to 30s.; beans, 49s. to 53s.; peas, 36s. to 41s. per quarter. Flour, 32s. to 47s. per 230 lb.

Imperial Averages of Grain.—43,497 quarters of English wheat sold last week, at an average price of 50s. 7d.; 241 barley, at 50s. 3d.; and 2360 oats, at 25s. 8d. per quarter.

Seeds.—The seed trade has continued very inactive, and prices are quite nominal for all descriptions. Red and white clover are held at extreme rates. Cakes are less firm.

Colonial Produce.—The receipt of warlike news from the Continent has variously influenced the colonial produce markets. Coffee has ruled dull, and values have declined 2s. to 3s. per cwt. Rice has continued dull and depressed. On the spot, the sugar market has ruled dull; but some activity has been apparent in the demand for parcels afloat. Cocoa has been inactive.

Provisions.—There was a moderate demand for butter, at about late rates. Foreign quantities sold as follow:—Friesland, 112s. to 116s.; Zwolla, 104s. to 110s.; Kampen, 104s. to 110s.; Bosch, 86s. to 96s.; Kiel, 100s. to 110s.; Danish, 100s. to 114s.; Jersey, 102s. to 110s.; and Normandy, 103s. to 121s. Ham was steady in value, with a fair inquiry. Bacon and lard sold slowly. Cheese was steady, at late rates.

Loy and Straw.—The market to-day has been moderately supplied. The demand has been steady, and the value of prime old hay and new clover has improved:—Prime old hay, 110s. to 120s.; inferior ditto, 90s. to 100s.; prime new hay, 90s. to 100s.; inferior ditto, 70s. to 80s.; prime old clover, 130s. to 140s.; inferior ditto, 110s. to 120s.; prime new clover, 110s. to 120s.; inferior ditto, 90s. to 100s.; and straw, 24s. to 36s. per load.

Hops.—The favourable accounts received from the plantations have had a depressing influence upon the hop market, which has remained very dull. Scarcely any transactions have been reported, and, as brewers are well stocked, no important movement can be looked for until the new yield makes its appearance in the market.

Wool.—There has been little inquiry for any kind of wool, but values have been maintained for all descriptions. The yarn trade has continued steady, but the prospect of war has had the effect of temporarily checking operations.

Potatoes.—Stocks of old produce are now exhausted, and new potatoes sell slowly, at reduced currencies.

Oils.—Lined oil is quoted at 31s. 9d. to 32s.; English brown rape, 42s. 9d. to 43s.; refined, 45s.; foreign, 48s. per cwt.

Tallow.—The market has ruled steady, at 45s. spot; and 46s. 9d. October—December.

Coals.—Wall's-End—Hetton, 17s. 9d.; Hetton Lyons, 15s.; Hartlepool, 16s. 6d.; Kelloe, 15s. 9d.; Original Hartlepool, 17s. 9d.; South Kelloe, 16s. 6d. Brancepeth Cannel, 15s.

Metropolitan Cattle Market.—The cattle market has been in a rather more animated state, but business has not been extensive. About an average supply of beasts has been on sale. Prime breeds have been in request, and full prices have been realised. Otherwise the demand has been quiet, at about late rates. As regards sheep the receipts have been moderate; but there has been a scarcity of prime animals. For the best Downs and half-breeds a fair inquiry has been experienced, and prices have ruled firm. Inferior descriptions, however, have sold slowly. Lambs have been quiet, and the demand for calves and pigs has been inactive.

Per 8 lb. to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s. to 3s. 4d.; same 1 quality ditto, 4s. to 4s. 4d.; prime large oxen, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 10d.; prime steers, &c., 5s. to 5s. 4d.; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s. to 3s. 4d.; same 1 quality ditto, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 4d.; prime coarse-wooled sheep, 4s. 6d. to 5s.; prime Southdown ditto, 5s. to 5s. 4d.; large coarse calves, 3s. 10d. to 4s. 10d.; prime small ditto, 5s. to 5s. 6d.; large hogs, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 4d.; neat small porkers, 5s. 4d. to 5s. 8d.; lambs, 6s. 4d. to 6s. 8d.; suckling calves, 20s. to 26s.; an 1 quarter-old store pigs, 20s. to 26s. each. Total Supply:—English: Beasts, 796; sheep and lambs, 12,020; calves, 158; pigs, 20. Foreign: Beasts, 331; sheep and lambs, 3640; calves, 442; pigs, 110.

"GIRL AND THRUSH."

This meritorious little picture, by Mr. A. F. Patten (son, we believe, of the deceased Royal Academy Associate of that name), represents an incident of rustic life of a very unpretending kind. A cottage-lass, with cheeks and lips as sunny ripe as the cherries she has plucked, is on her way to or from the well or stream; but she cannot pass the pet bird which it is her special care and pleasure to tend, and whose warbling delights her all day long, from waking orison to evensong. So she puts her pith on the ground, and, sitting down by the cucumber-plant on the inverted basket which serves her for jardinière seat, she places to the prison-bars of her little captive the dainty of the season which he loves so well. Of course, he is not to be tempted to perform any of his favourite melodies on the strength of mere idle promises; he, like other songsters, must be paid, and well paid; and, belonging to a rather pugnacious tribe, he ruffles his feathers, as his mistress probably teases him by delay, and he puts himself on the defensive, not knowing what further liberties she may intend to take with him. But when his mistress relents, and when he has feasted his fill on the delicacies she has brought him, what a torrent of music and gratitude and joy will he not pour forth! We may add that the picture is engraved from the Gallery of the New British Institution, 39, Old Bond-street, where it figured in the recent first spring exhibition of works in oil by living painters, and whence it was selected by a prizeholder of the Art-Union of London.

THE CLADDAGH.

The Claddagh is a suburb of Galway, from which it is separated by the narrow channel which forms the communication between Lough Corrib and the sea. With the exception of two or three prim-looking little houses, with bright green doors and shutters, and diminutive gardens before them, it consists simply of a collection of thatched mud cabins, on the whole rather more miserable-looking than the generality of wretched habitations in which the poor in the west of Ireland live. There are from eighty to a hundred of these dwellings, occupied for the most part by fishermen and their families, who are said to have laws and customs of their own, and to keep themselves distinct from the inhabitants of Galway proper. Formerly, on the eve of St. John, they used to elect a sort of Mayor, who was styled the King of the Claddagh, and as a mark of distinction had the privilege of flying a white flag on the mast of his fishing-boat, and who, moreover, had the power of deciding all disputes that might arise within the community in a most absolute manner. Of late years the Claddagh has presented a painful picture of decline, as regards alike the number, cha-



KING JOHN

SAUNTERER.

BLAIR ATHOL.

MARSYAS.

PARADE OF THOROUGHbred SIRES AFTER THE YEARLING SALE AT MIDDLE PARK, ELTHAM.
SEE PAGE 66.



THE LATE PROFESSOR SYME, OF EDINBURGH.
SEE PAGE 70.



THE LATE SIR JAMES CLARK, BART., M.D.
SEE PAGE 70.

racter, and appearance of its population. Before the famine of 1846 it counted over 3000 stalwart fishermen, who, to-day, are reduced to 200, including even the aged and decrepit. Ever since the famine these people have been always poor, spending their lives half in and half out of the workhouse, no matter how abundant may have been the take of fish at certain times. A fortnight's scarcity of fish, or bad weather, with no other resource to fall back upon, sent their nets and lines, as a matter of course, to the pawnshop, only to be redeemed again with great difficulty. The state of distress to which, for some years past, the Claddagh people have been reduced has arisen principally from the almost total disappearance of the

herring, which had been found in great abundance in Galway Bay for many years. This, coupled with the prevailing ignorance, a strong prejudice against improved modes of fishing, and a tenacity in clinging to absurd old customs regarding time, place, and order of fishing, is thought to be the cause of the community's decay. Latterly, moreover, most of the young and able-bodied have emigrated to the United States, so that the present male population consists, for the most part, of mere youths and men long past middle age.

In the Claddagh there were formerly between 100 and 150 boats of the large hooker class, half decked and of about 15 tons burden besides a vast number of smaller vessels termed

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AN AGREEABLE SOFTNESS TO THE SKIN by using the Refined PALE YELLOW SOAP, not scented. In boxes of five registered Kensington Tablets, 1s. per box. A requisite for the toilet, bath-room, and nursery.—FRANCIS TUCKER and CO., 18, South Molton-street, Grosvenor-square; 61, High-street, Kensington, W.; and by Italian Warehousemen, Grocers, and Chemists.

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ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL. The original and only genuine, of unprecedented success during the last 70 years, in promoting the growth, restoring and beautifying the Human Hair. ROWLANDS' KALYDOR, for the Complexion and Skin. ROWLANDS' ODONTO, for the Teeth, Gums, and Breath. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers. Ask for ROWLANDS' Articles.

HENNA POMADE, for Staining Grey Hair a Light or Dark Brown, by simply rubbing it through the hair. Being a pure white preparation, it is harmless. In cases, 6s. 6d.—UNWIN and ALBERT, Perfumers, 21, Piccadilly.

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BAY RUM, for arresting Baldness and preventing the Hair turning Grey, but especially as a Restorative, is wonderfully efficacious. 3s.

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BLIND, Southwark.—The Committee hereby ACKNOWLEDGE, with their most grateful thanks, the magnificent DONATION of £1000 made to this Institution by an unknown Benefactor, "W. S. D." through Messrs. Ransome, Bouverie, and Co.
July 14, 1870. THOS. GRUBER, Secretary.

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CANTINE CASES and PLATE CHESTS, completely fitted for the use of Military and Naval Officers, large or small Families.
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Oak, iron-bound, well seasoned.
First size, £5 5s.; second, 48 8s.; third, £11 11s.; fourth, £16 16s.; fifth, £25; sixth, £44.
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OLD SILK DRESSES Dyed and Printed in pretty Patterns, for 7s. 6d., 9s. 6d., and 12s. This process makes the dress a new one. May be forwarded by pattern-post to the METROPOLITAN SEAM BLEACHING and DYEING COMPANY, 17, Whit-road, City-road, and 472, New Oxford-street. Special Dyers of Damask Curtains. Price-lists sent.

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ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS, to wear before and after accouchment; and for Debility, &c. Price, 20s. and 27s. 6d. Directions for measurement by post free.—ELAM, 199, Oxford-street

W. P. LILLICRAPP (by Appointment to
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BRITISH and FOREIGN SILK and DRESS WAREHOUSE.

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Fancy, Striped, Checked, and Plain
Silks, 25s. 6d. to 2s. 6d.—198, Regent-street. Patterns free.

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BAKER and CRISP'S
Plain, Striped, and Figured Black-
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Rich, Bright, Wide, and Durable
Black Silks, 25s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.—198, Regent-street. Patterns free.

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SILK, WOOL, and WASHING
GRENADINE, in Black, White, and
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and Coloured Satin Stripes, Checks,
and Figures. Magnificent variety,
from 10s. 6d. Full Dress. Patterns free.
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The surplus Stock of the most eminent
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Selling, during July, 45,000 Dresses,
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We shall sell during the week the
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at 3s. 11d. the yard. Patterns free.
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Ladies' French Kid Gloves for One
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THE SCARBORO' SUIT COMPLETE.
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Colours in Patent Waterproof Twill,
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A full collection of Patterns sent post-free.
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BLACK GROUND, CHINTZ FLOWERS.
Several hundred Pieces New Designs,
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500 Pieces of this beautiful Fabric, having all the
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SEVERAL THOUSAND PIECES OF
RICH FRENCH PRINTED PIQUÉS,
Percales, Brillantes, Satines, &c.
All new Designs of rare excellence.
French Percales, Cambrics, and Brillantes, 7s. 9d. the Dress.
Fine British Percales, Cambrics, &c., 5s. 6d. the Dress.
Rich "Cable Cord" Piqués, elegant designs, 15s. 6d. the Dress.

CHINESE and INDIAN CORAHS,
a Washing-Silk of great brightness.
1000 Dresses are now selling at 21s. 6d. and 25s. 6d. each;
the usual price for these quantities is 35s. and 21s. 6d.
Patterns free where a personal inspection cannot be made.

HALF PRICE.
SPECIAL ATTENTION
is invited to a large Assortment of FANCY SILKS,
at greatly reduced prices, varying from
30s. to 63s. the Gown.

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103 to 108, OXFORD-STREET.
Patterns free.

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PERIODICAL SALE.
During this Month
the "Odds and Ends" of accumulated Stock of rich Model French
Dresses, at Messrs. JAY'S, will be Sold, at a Reduction of from
10s. to 15s. on each Dress. Mantles at the same proportionately
low prices. Summer Bonnets and Travelling Suits equally cheap.
JAY'S.

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MUSLINS.—Messrs. JAY having an unusually large Stock of
the best French Organic Muslins, and being unwilling to hold over
the same till next year, have reduced the prices to 7s. 9d. per Dress
of 12 yards. The same quantities are usually sold at from 18s. to
1 guinea the Dress.
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LADIES' WATERPROOF COSTUMES.
"THE CHELTENHAM" and other Suits.
The almost universally expressed appreciation of the "Chelten-
ham" induces Messrs. JAY to invite with confidence public atten-
tion to this most useful Overdress. It is perfectly Waterproof,
suitable for all kinds of weather and for all seasons. Messrs. JAY
have also some other entirely new Waterproof Suits for Yachting
and the Seaside Promenade.
Price from 1½ guinea each.

MOURNING.—Messrs. JAY have experienced Dressmakers and Milliners who act as travellers, so that, in the event of immediate Mourning being required, or any other sudden emergency for dress, one can be dispatched to any part of the kingdom on receipt of letter or telegram, without any expense whatever to the purchaser.
All articles are marked in plain figures, and charges are the same as if the goods were bought for ready money at the warehouse in Regent-street.
Messrs. JAY, having adopted a fixed tariff, publish the following epitome of their charges for

DRESSMAKING.
Making Dress, with plain Skirt 10s. 6d.
Making Dress, with Trunks of Crape or Fancy Trim-
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Mounting ditto ditto, with Black Silk Pocket 2s. 6d.
Mounting ditto ditto, without Pocket 1s. 6d.
Silk Body Lining 3s. 6d.
Silk Sleeve Lining 3s. 6d.
Silk Low Body and Sleeve Lining 5s. 6d.
Lawn Body Lining 1s. 6d.
Sleeve Lining 1s. 6d.
Silk Facing 1s. 10d.
Peter-Jam Waistband, Covered Crape and Rosette 8s. 8d.
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Making Low Bodice 6s. 0d.
Sundries 1s. 6d.
Tucker, Braid, and Trimmings Extra.

HALF-YEARLY SALE OF SURPLUS
STOCK.—Messrs. HOWELL, JAMES, and CO. have much pleasure in directing attention to their usual Half-yearly Sale of Surplus Stock, to be continued for Thirty Days, commencing MONDAY, JULY 18.
Superb Rich Brochés, Chénés, Stripes, Foulards, Japanese Silks, Lingerie, Lace, and Dress Fabrics, subject to a great diminution in price.
Ladies will have the special advantage of being able to purchase goods of the highest class, neither old-fashioned nor deteriorated in value, at probably a less cost than those of an inferior manufacture. Unusually large purchases having been effected in Lyons, Paris, Zurich, &c., at exceptionally low rates, Ladies are especially invited to that portion of the Stock.
Howell, James, and Co., 5, 7, 9, Regent-street, Pall-mall.

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SEWELL and CO. are now SELLING, at a great reduction in price, their Fancy Summer Stock, including Costumes, Silks, Noire Antiques, Foulards, Muslins, Cambrics, Silk and Cloth Mantles, Lace Goods, Ladies' Under-Clothing, Gloves, Ribbons, &c. Ladies purchasing for India and other warm climates will find unusual advantages by making an early inspection.

FIVE HUNDRED REAL SEALSKIN
JACKETS for SALE.—SEWELL and CO. have the largest selection of Sealskin Jackets, sizes from 21in. to 34in. in length. They abstain from quoting prices, as they sell nothing but the best Skins, at the lowest possible prices.—Compton House, Old Compton-street; and Firth-street, Soho-square, W.

REAL RUSSIAN FUR SEAL JACKETS,
manufactured from the finest Alaska Skins, lined with satin and beautifully quilted.
COOK'S Fur Manufactory, 71, Oxford-street.
350 to 500 each; winter price, 10s.
Established 1823.
Seal Jackets Cleaned and Lustrated by a new process, giving them the appearance of New Goods.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—Dr. HUNT'S
ESTABLISHMENT for the CURE of STAMMERING is removed from Ore House, near Hastings, to Knowles Bank, near Tunbridge. The next Term commences on Aug. 4. The Rev. H. F. Rivers, M.A., attends at 4, St. Martin's-place, Trafalgar-square, London, from 11 to 3 p.m., on the first and third Tuesdays of every month, when letters to consult may be sent.

STAMMERING.—Messrs. DANZIGER and
FRENCH, 9, Chester-place, Albany-street, N.W., London, effectually and permanently CURE ALL IMPEDIMENTS OF SPEECH, whether due to nervousness or other causes, irrespective of age or sex. No mechanical appliance used. The highest references and testimonials can be obtained on application. No fee unless benefit derived.

GALVANISM v. NERVOUS
EXHAUSTION.—Subjoined are specimens from numerous communications of Cures daily effected by PULVERMACHERS' GALVANIC CHAIR, No. 198, REGENT-STREET, and POCKET BATTERIES, extra and portable, with testimonials, reproduced in a pamphlet, "Galvanism v. Nervous Exhaustion," written by Mr. C. Taylor, of 73, Cross-street, Islington, writes—"March 4, 1870.—I purchased a Combined Chain-Band and Electric Belt. I have worn them constantly. I now feel so much better. I had been a dreadful sufferer from extreme nervousness, for six years, and tried every other remedy to no purpose. Thank God I heard of your wonderful galvanic appliances." To be sent to Mr. J. Mann, of 6, Upper St. Giles-street, London, on April 12, 1870.—I have used it with benefit from using the Electric Belt, and I do not now suffer from those pains in my chest which afflicted me so much during the past four years."

PAINLESS DETISTRY.—Mr. SIMEON
MOSLEY, Sen., Surgeon-Dentist, M.C.D.E., REMOVED to GEORGE-STREET, MANOVER-SQUARE.—Inspection is invited to his newly-invented and improved ARTIFICIAL TEETH, a desideratum more especially to elderly persons, lecturers, and public speakers, being a new and patented system, registered 309; they form a cheap and perfect substitute for the natural teeth. The only London address, 6, George-street, Manover-square, and every information free. Daily attendance from 11 to 5. N.B. Extraction, when necessary, under the influence of the safest and most successful anæsthetics.

INHERITED WEAKNESS and DEBILITY.
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A LANDSLIP IN SHEPPEY ISLE.

Near the village of Minster, a few miles east of Sheerness (which must be distinguished from another Kentish village of Minster, between Ramsgate and Canterbury), an extensive landslip took place on Saturday afternoon. A piece of land, measuring about one acre, at the edge of the cliffs, in a line with Minster Church, slipped from its original position, and the whole mass of earth glided with slow descent some considerable distance down the cliff to the beach, where its progress was stopped, without even disturbing the surface of the ground. The pathway which was at the edge of the cliff is still intact, and the wheat which was growing upon the land previous to its descent is still upright, and appears not to be in the least injured by the change of position. Two officers witnessed the slip, and state it to have been a grand sight, as, indeed, it must have been to witness the removal of the vast area of ground by some unseen agency. They had passed the spot not more than five minutes previously. The land is in the occupation of Mr. W. Hook, of Abbey Farm. Many persons have visited the place during the past week, and one of the reasons assigned for the slip is that some of the ground had been undermined by the action of the sea. Though a considerable portion of the cliffs of Sheppey are gradually falling away, yet a slip of land on such a large scale has not been known for a great number of years. The last slip of any note took place at Warden many years back, jeopardising the safety of the parish church, which at this moment stands rather too close to the edge of the cliff to be safe. Large slips of land have also taken place at the Royal Oak, East-End-lane, during the past few years, reducing the lawn, which was of considerable size, to the insignificant area it now occupies.

ROYAL BOTANIC SOCIETY OF LONDON.

Princess Mary of Teck, accompanied by the Prince her husband, visited the special exhibition, on Wednesday week, of the Royal Botanic Society, in their gardens in Regent's Park,

LANDSLIP NEAR MINSTER, ISLE OF SHEPPEY, KENT.

and performed the ceremony of giving away the prizes. The exhibition, which attracted several thousands of visitors, including many of high rank and fashion, consisted not only of choice plants, bouquets of flowers, and summer fruits, but of various floral decorations for the drawing-room, the boudoir, and the dinner-table; and of ornamental goldsmiths' work, china, and glass, suitable to this most elegant use. Stands, vases, and hanging-baskets for flowers, fern-cases, and contrivances for hiding pots of growing plants under a table, so as to make the plants seem to grow up amidst the gold, or silver, or crystal ornaments of the banquet, were shown beside épergnes set out with rare productions of the hothouse or greenhouse, and dishes of artistic design filled with peaches, grapes, pine-apples, strawberries, cherries, and currants. The Princess, with her characteristic grace of good-nature, handed the prize medals to the successful lady exhibitors, and received from a little boy—the secretary's youngest son—a bouquet and

(*Cystophora cristata*), of which we now give an illustration from specimens recently acquired by the Zoological Society, is a very different looking animal, even in its immature state; and, when fully adult, is conspicuously distinguished by possessing a large inflatable, bladder-like excrescence on its nose, whence its name has been derived. This seal is one of the species sought after by vessels proceeding from the northern British ports upon what is called the "Greenland Sea Fishery." Every year it is said that more than 200,000 of these animals are slaughtered by vessels which visit the coasts of Greenland for the purpose, and make large profits out of the sale of the oil and skins thus obtained. It was from one of these "sealing-ships" that the first specimen of the bladder-nosed seal was obtained. An additional example was afterwards received as a present from the Hudson's Bay Company, having been brought home in one of their vessels.

medal to commemorate these proceedings. A pleasing selection of music was performed by the bands of the 1st and 2nd Life Guards.

ZOOLOGICAL

SOCIETY OF LONDON.

The seal-ponds always present some of the principal objects of attraction to the frequenters of the Zoological Society's Gardens, in Regent's Park, especially since the acquisition of the sea-lion, a modified form of seal, which displays so much docility and intelligence. These qualities are shown, however, by most of the seals in a very high degree, and only require to develop them the education of man's companionship. The commonest seal on the British coasts, and the species most frequently captured and retained in captivity, is the vituline seal (*Phoca vitulina*). The ringed seal (*Phoca foetida*) is also occasionally exhibited in the society's gardens, being obtained from dealers in Hamburg; and young specimens of the Greenland, or harp seal (*Phoca groenlandica*), have lately been brought from Baffin's Bay by some of the Arctic whalers. Both these seals much resemble the ordinary vituline seal in general appearance, and would hardly be distinguished from it by the unlearned in such matters. But the bladder-nosed seal



PRINCESS MARY OF TECK DISTRIBUTING THE PRIZES OF THE ROYAL BOTANIC SOCIETY, REGENT'S PARK.

THE QUEEN AND THE PRINCE CONSORT'S WINDSOR ASSOCIATION.

The Prince Consort's Windsor Association held its twentieth annual meeting on Thursday week. Her Majesty the Queen personally attended, and presented the prizes. This association took its rise, says the first report, in the year 1850, "as part of a comprehensive scheme suggested by the Prince Consort for improving the social condition of the industrial classes in this borough and neighbourhood." It may be traced, indeed, a step further back, to the "feeling of sympathy and interest" which he had expressed at a meeting in 1848, "for that class of our community which has most of the toil and least of the enjoyments of this world." It was this consideration which, when a report on the condition of the labouring classes in Windsor had called his attention to the evils which beset them, was directed at once to the overcrowded dwelling as the gathering point of the family life. He marked out this as the starting point in the list of needed reforms. He suggested, however, as the primary condition of all future success, that in which he was always ready himself to lead the way, "the personal endeavours of influential persons to act the part of a friend to those who require advice and aid." And he was accustomed to insist, with a far-sighted wisdom, which has still need of a more general recognition, that "it is not by the ostentatious displays of charity or munificence that the elevation of the working classes will be accomplished, but rather by establishing models and examples; bearing in mind that every real improvement which is to take place must be the result of the exertions of the working people themselves."

Such was the origin of the Prince Consort's Windsor Association; and in the next year was formed the sister society at Windsor—that for the improvement of cottages. In the same year the first Great Exhibition of Arts and Sciences was taking place. The aims of the Windsor Association were extended till they may be said to embrace most of the leading features in the home life of the industrial classes:—Allotments for cultivation, prizes for successful cultivators, for length of service, or of first service of young servants; for bringing up families in sober, chaste, and industrious habits, as shown by the after lives of the children. All these objects have, one by one, risen to view, and grouped themselves around the Prince Consort's scheme of 1850. The association comprises the parishes or districts of New Windsor, Holy Trinity, Clewer, Eton, Datchet, Old Windsor, Egham, Virginia Water, Sunningdale, Sunninghill, Cranbourne, and Windlesham. The number of recipients of prizes in 1850 was 22; in 1860 it was 178; in 1869 it was 213. The prizes awarded have amounted in all to £4100; and in the present year more than 1000 of those formerly rewarded were able to attend the meeting, and to bring with them certificates to show that there had been nothing in their subsequent lives to throw doubt or discredit on the award formerly made to them.

A portion of the Home Park was inclosed for the occasion, and marquees were erected for the display of the various articles exhibited in competition, and of the flowers sent from gardens of the gentry and florists in the neighbourhood. There was also a pavilion, beneath which her Majesty was to present the prizes, with two stands for the spectators. Another large marquee contained the dinner-tables for 1200 people, including all the prize-winners of former years. While they were at dinner, Prince and Princess Christian came in, and passed round the tables. Their Royal Highnesses were loudly cheered, and the Prince made a short speech. The show of flowers and useful vegetables was very good.

At half-past five the band of the Guards struck up "God Save the Queen," announcing that her Majesty had arrived. She was accompanied by Prince and Princess Christian and Princesses Louisa and Beatrice. Colonel Ponsonby and Lord Bridport were in attendance. After making a tour of the exhibition tent her Majesty proceeded in front of the stand, pausing to shake hands with Miss Burdett Coutts and other ladies who had the honour of her acquaintance. She then passed on to the tent in which the 1200 prize-winners were assembled, and was received by them with cheering, followed by the National Anthem. Her Majesty returned, and took her place on the dais, where General F. H. Seymour, chairman of the association, read an address to her. After this the long list of prize-winners was called over, and each in turn advanced. They varied in age from very old men and women, who had thus won a recognition of the steadiness of their lives, and of the manner in which they had brought up their families, to little girls of eight or nine, who received rewards for proficiency in sewing. The ceremony was very interesting, and her Majesty appeared in excellent health and spirits. After the presentation of the prizes her Majesty and the Royal party left the ground at half-past six, amid the hearty cheers of the people.

A public dinner took place at the Townhall in the evening. Prince Christian was in the chair, supported by the Duke of Buccleuch, the Bishop of Oxford, and other gentlemen.

A RAILWAY PROVIDENT FUND FESTIVAL.

The supporters of the Great Western Railway Widows and Orphans' Fund held their fifteenth annual festival on Tuesday week. It took place, as on two former occasions, in Beckett Park, Shrivensham, Berks, by the kind permission of Viscount Barrington. The special trains from Paddington, Gloucester, Oxford, Basingstoke, Newbury, and other places were heavily laden. These trains reached Shrivensham station shortly after mid-day, and a pleasant walk through the pretty village brought thousands of visitors to Lord Barrington's park, which is one of the most picturesque in England. The mansion forms a noble pile. It is built of stone, in the Gothic style of architecture, and surrounded by ornamental water and well-kept grounds, the whole of which were thrown open to the visitors. A platform or stage for performances, a magic post-office, and refreshment tents were erected on an elevated site near the mansion. The rain in the afternoon was very slight, and a large concourse of persons assembled to hear the singing and witness the comic ballet by Messrs. D'Auban and Warde, Mr. T. Stoddart, and others, whose performances excited immense laughter. The bands were those of the 36th Middlesex (Paddington) Volunteers, the 3rd Gloucester Artillery Volunteers, and the 11th Wilts Rifle Volunteers. Dancing proceeded to the strains of Matthews' band from Oxford. The other amusements were of the usual kind, from archery to "Aunt Sally." A well-contested cricket-match was played between the Paddington Club and the Newbury Early Risers. Fortunately, no accident attended the conveyance of the many thousands of spectators. As in former years, the arrangements were admirably executed by a committee of inspectors and other Great Western officers from the different districts through which the line passes. Beckett Park is well wooded; and the amusements having ended, the grounds were occupied in all directions by picnic parties, who evidently enjoyed the day.

SCENERY OF THE YANG-TZE-KIANG.

One of the sketches taken by Sub-Lieutenant Francis Ingram Palmer, late of the Admiralty surveying-ship *Sylvia*, while engaged in the Yang-Tze-Kiang expedition of Consul Swinhoe, up the river from Hankow, in March, April, and May of last year, was engraved and published in this Journal on May 28. It represented the Lukan gorge, described by Captain Blakiston in his book, "Five Months on the Yang-Tze-Kiang." We now present another of Lieutenant Palmer's views of scenery, the place being near I-Chang, at which town and inland port, a thousand miles from the sea, begins the navigation of the lower river. Above I-Chang the river is much narrower, and shut in by high mountains; the stream is rapid, and often very deep, rising or falling excessively in a few days or hours. In this gorge, three miles above the town, it has an average breadth of 300 yards; the hills on each side are 2000 ft. to 3000 ft. high. The rocks near the water-line are of grey granite, but surmounted by a compact grey limestone, of easy cleavage, and this by a yellowish sandstone, apparently to the summit of the cliff; these strata are very marked, with a dip of fifteen degrees. In ascending the river, with a favourable wind, boats may use their sails, in addition to being drawn by track-ropes; but it is not safe for them to sail in coming down the stream.

"ES SALAAM—SHEIKH MICHAEL EL MUSRAB, ANAZEH, AT PALMYRA."

We have already paid a tribute of admiration to this noble drawing—though a tribute, it may be, scarcely adequate to its merits—in our review of the Exhibition of the Old Society of Painters in Water Colours, where it worthily occupies a place of honour. We could only repeat here, concerning the artistic treatment, that we do not remember to have seen a drawing combining greater breadth and power of effect and colour. We may, however, take the present opportunity to add a few descriptive comments.

It is almost needless to say that the remarkable personage and scene represented are, like many preceding works by this artist (some of which we have engraved), due to the painter's actual experience and observation in the East. Mr. Carl Haag is one of the very few artists who have adventured so far in Syria as the now desolate and forsaken Palmyra, the Queen of the Desert. A full and most interesting narrative of the journey may be found in the book of travel entitled "Egyptian Sepulchres and Syrian Shrines," by Miss Emily Beaufort, now widow of Lord Strangford, who, with her sister, made the journey in company with the party of which the artist was likewise a member. To this work we may also refer the reader for a detailed account of the tribe of the Anazehs, and of the appearance and character of their chief, or sheikh, here depicted, who holds sway over the district surrounding Palmyra, and who became the guide of the travellers, and furnished the very needful escort from Damascus. The authoress's information is the more interesting and authentic because derived from the sheikh's no less remarkable wife, "Mrs. Digby." It was mainly from seeing some charming drawings of Palmyra by Mrs. Digby at Damascus, that Mr. Haag was induced to undertake the journey; and it was through her influence with the sheikh, exerted at the artist's request, that the party was permitted to sojourn six days at Palmyra, an unusually long stay, visitors in general being allowed to remain only twenty-four hours.

The words "Es Salaam," which form part of the title of this picture, are the beginning of an Arabic sentence, the purport of which is "The peace of God be with you," and which is the customary greeting of Moslems. In uttering this salutation the right hand is gracefully placed upon the heart, but the head is not bowed. Though the manners of the Bedouin evince the utmost politeness, there is not the slightest approach to servility in his mien or gesture. He is affable, without a shadow of familiarity; he moves and speaks with the measured dignity of a king, yet all unconsciously, so that there is nothing offensive in his self-important gravity; in short, he is courteous in the extreme, yet he does not allow you readily to hold him in light esteem—nor his scimitar, nor his pistols. Even the Arab of lowest caste is distinguished by an innate *grandezza* of manner, which has been remarked by every Eastern traveller. The finely-chiselled features and strikingly expressive physiognomy of the Arab of course mark the race as belonging to nature's nobility. Ethnologists all agree in regarding the various tribes derived from the Syro-Arabian stock as possessed of a physical organisation equal or superior to any other race in the world. We must not forget, too, that the Syro-Arabian country was the birthplace of modern arts and sciences, and the intellectual powers and capacity of the people have in all ages equalled the highest standard of the human faculties. The costumes still to be seen in the Syrian deserts are, very probably, nearly the same as those worn in the time of Abraham, and much contribute, by amplitude of form and largeness of fold, to that majestic presence to which we have alluded. Picturesque in outline and rich in colours, which are always arranged with instinctive good taste, they retain more of the true generic characteristics of "drapery" than probably any other costumes now accessible to the artist. How many pictorial attributes unite in the chief of the desert tribe before us! and how the impressiveness of the figure is enhanced by seeing him surrounded by—as, in truth, he is most at home amidst—some of the most stupendous ruins of the world—by seeing him standing in that city of the dead, over which, as it were, he holds feudal sway by right of the sword—standing on the platform of some ruined temple overlooking part of that long, shattered and broken colonnade which closes with the magnificent Temple of Neptune! How appropriately imaginative, too, is that mantle of flushing crimson and gold which the declining sun throws over the departed glory of the queenly city; and with what combined force and delicacy of consummate art is that effect made to add strength to the figure and tenderness to the distance!

We have only to add that this very remarkable drawing is executed from studies made from life at Damascus, at the same time that the drawing was made by Miss Beaufort, from which the chromolithographic portrait of the sheikh was executed which appears in that lady's book. Mr. Haag's picture differs in no particular from the minute descriptions of the authoress, except that the sheikh carries his own pair of Syrian pistols, instead of the revolver with which he had been presented by his wife.

Sidi Mohammed, Emperor of Morocco, has left his capital, at the head of a military force of 5000 men, to be increased by contingents from different tribes on his way. The object of this expedition is to reduce to subjection the Zaires, a rebellious people near Rabat.

The Irish Church Commission have decided that curates of "proprietary churches" do not, under the Act, lose their claim to an annuity by having had their salaries as permanent curates paid heretofore by their incumbents and not out of rent-charge.

THE MIDDLE PARK SIRE.

Our Illustration represents four of the Middle Park "sultans," some of which, according to the general custom, were paraded in a paddock at Eltham after the sale of Saturday last. Blair Athol, to whom the place of honour must be accorded, is a washy chestnut, with a white face. He is a fine-looking, powerful horse; but in two or three years will probably have thickened and filled out, when he will be even better looking than he is now. While on the turf he was generally admitted to be one of the very best horses that ever ran; but his deeds are too recent to need recapitulation. Suffice it to say that a Derby and Leger have never been won in more decisive style than by this son of Stockwell and Blink Bonny; and the merit of the performances was enhanced by the fact that 1864 was unusually prolific in good three-year-olds. It is seldom indeed that a Derby winner has to dispose of such a quartette as General Peel, Scottish Chief, Ely, and Cambuscan. Blair Athol never ran after 1864, and was sold to the late Mr. Jackson, of Fairfield, for 7500 gs. It was while he was in that gentleman's possession that the famous match between him and Gladiateur was made, which, as most of our readers will remember, came to such an impotent conclusion. He did not at first prove very successful at the stud; and, on the death of his owner, Mr. Blenkiron got him for 5000 gs. Last year he gained several steps in the scale of winning sires, and his two-year-olds are running so well this season that he seems sure to take Stockwell's vacant place. Saunterer, or "Mat's black," as he was generally termed during his racing career, is an entirely different style of horse. He does not possess much substance, but he is the most elegant and blood-like sire in England, and his descendants almost invariably show immense quality. There is no prettier sight than to see him gaily prancing round the paddock, as he has a great knack of showing himself off to the best advantage. Perhaps his finest performance on the turf was his third in the Cambridgeshire, under 8 st. 12 lb., when only a three-year-old. Mr. Blenkiron is always supposed to have a great liking for King John, a mottled brown, and a very powerful horse, with great substance. He is still "dark," having broken down just before Blair Athol's Derby, for which he was considered to have an outside chance. His stock have not proved very successful at present; but it is too soon to judge him; and his yearlings, which were disposed of at the two recent sales, are especially promising. Marsyas is a nice dark chestnut; and it is very singular that, as he is a son of Orlando, who was the sire of nothing but "milers," his own descendants, like Tennyson's "brook," "go on for ever."

LOSS OF THE GUN-BOAT SLANEY.

The Admiralty has received a despatch from Admiral Kellett, the Commander-in-Chief in China, reporting the circumstances of the wreck of her Majesty's gun-boat Slaney, on May 9, at the Paracel Islands, Drummond Island Reef, and of the loss of all her crew, except nine persons:—

"The Slaney left Singapore on April 14 for Hong-Kong, and had light winds and calms until May 4, when a strong breeze sprung up, which rapidly freshened into a gale of great violence; indeed, it is described as a typhoon. On Thursday, May 5, the Slaney lost three of her boats. On the following day she was dismasted and lost her last remaining boat. On Saturday her sails were blown away. At one o'clock on Monday morning, the 9th inst., the ship struck on the Paracel Islands, the bow being high and dry on a detached reef, the stern in deep water, and a heavy sea washing over the decks. On Tuesday, the 10th, twenty-four persons attempted to swim to an island, and on the following day twenty others left the ship in the same way. Of all these, among whom were many good swimmers, only two reached the land. The remaining seven who were saved were taken off the wreck by fishermen's boats. The instant the news reached Admiral Kellett (at noon on May 23) he dispatched the *Salamis* and *Adventure* to the scene of the wreck to bring away the survivors, as well as to afford assistance to the crew of the ship *Caractacus*, which went on shore quite close to the Slaney during the same storm. The number of officers and men to return to England in the *Donegal* would have been completed by the arrival of the Slaney. Lieutenant Ellwyn, who commanded the Slaney, was a most amiable and excellent officer and a thorough sailor. The Slaney was in a high state of discipline, and her crew were remarkably steady well-behaved men.

Mr. E. J. Reed, C.B., has resigned the office of Chief Constructor of the Navy, and his resignation has been accepted. It is stated that Mr. Reed will join the firm of Sir Joseph Whitworth and Co., of Manchester.

The Board of Trade has sent £200 to Sir Harry Parkes for distribution among the Japanese who recently rendered humane service to the crew and passengers of the British steamer *Ocean Queen*, and to Captain Graham, the sole survivor from the wreck of the British brig *Eliza Corry*, which vessels were lost on the coast of Japan in December and January last.

In the last ten years the numbers of the several classes belonging to the Institution of Civil Engineers have been more than doubled. On Nov. 30, 1860, the gross total of all classes was 930; on the 1st of July last it stood at 1894. At the former date there were 24 hon. members, 355 members, 537 associates, and 14 graduates; now there 16 hon. members, 702 members, 999 associates, and 177 students.

Signor Guattari, an Italian, has invented an atmospheric telegraph, which he claims to be better than an electric one. He charges a reservoir with compressed air, and, by the operation of valves worked in the same manner as those in use in the ordinary telegraph system, sends pulsations through a tube, which pulsations are made to work upon the receiving instrument with an effect corresponding with that of the electric current passed along insulated wires. The method adopted for the working of the Guattari is the Morse or printing-cypher system. The words were recorded in cypher at the receiving end, and were read off by the gentleman from the Post Office, who found the valve at the transmitting end difficult to work, and requiring a manual pressure of something like seven pounds, instead of the mere touch required by the regular Morse instruments.

An American paper gives the following as the latest measurement of the North American lakes:—The greatest length of Lake Superior is 335 miles; its greatest depth is 160 miles; mean depth, 688 ft.; elevation, 627 ft.; area, 82,000 square miles. The greatest length of Lake Michigan is 390 miles; its greatest breadth 108 miles; mean depth, 900 ft.; elevation, 506 ft.; area, 23,000 square miles. The greatest length of Lake Huron is 200 miles; its greatest breadth is 160 miles; mean depth, 600 ft.; elevation, 274 ft.; area, 20,000 square miles. The greatest length of Lake Erie is 250 miles; its greatest breadth is 80 miles; mean depth, 84 ft.; elevation, 555 ft.; area, 6000 square miles. The greatest length of Lake Ontario is 180 miles; its greatest breadth is 65 miles; mean depth 500 ft.; elevation, 260 ft.; area, 6000 square miles.

"NOTHING IN THE PAPERS."

This column may contain, as contribution to the Peace or War discussion, only a verse from a poem written by Thomas Moore. French Interposition in Spain being then the topic, Moore wrote that a portentous wig which had belonged to Louis XIV., and had required the daily services of fifty barbers, had been discovered at Versailles. He proposed that this should be the *oriflamme* of the French invading army.

France can have nought to fear, far from it,
When once astounded Europe sees
The wig of Louis, like a comet,
Streaming above the Pyrenees.
All's o'er with Spain! Then on, my sons,
On, my incomparable Duke!
And, shouting for the Holy Ones,
Cry, "Vive la guerre—et la perruque!"

The "incomparable," young readers may care to know, was the Duc d'Angoulême, and the "ones" were the members of the Holy Alliance. The Trocadero, in Paris, still recalls the memory of a battle for which liberal Spaniards probably need no mnemonics.

In the short discussion on Monday night about the Factories and Workshops, Mr. Graves said that something ought to be done to regulate the employment of young children at theatres. Most humane persons will agree with him, and few will be much moved by the arguments that are kept cut and dry for use against any attempt to hinder the practice of employing little children at hours when they ought to be in bed. If the Committee insert words for protecting them against their parents there will be allegation that the children like the work, that it is cruel to prevent them from earning a few shillings, and that they conduce greatly to the effect of a spectacle, and give great delight to other little children who look down on them from the private boxes. To state such pleas—the only ones which can be brought forward—might be enough; but one may remark that in spirit they are the same that were used against legislation for the climbing-boy of the chimney. We used to be told that he, too, liked the work (Mr. Dickens made *Oliver Twist's* master swear that the lad had threatened to run away if he were taken out of the soot); that he helped his family by his labour; that a dinner could not be dressed safely unless child's labour had scraped the chimney clean; and—this I distinctly remember, in James Montgomery's "Climbing-Boy's Album," which did enormous service in the cause of humanity—the chimney-child was an object of interest and compassion on the part of the children of the houses whose flues he swept. Selfishness has always its cant ready, and it tells on Philistinism. I hope that Mr. Graves will look after these children. The pantomimes will be all the better; it argues wretched poverty of invention not to be able to make a fairy tale effective without calling in street dwarfs.

We cannot get our metropolitan roads properly attended to, but at least we can hold our tongues, and not pretend that Englishmen are capable of local self-government. At this moment, in a score of places in London, may be seen groups of paupers feebly picking away at the stones, and just contriving to make the roadway a cruel trap for the horses. The stratagem of Bruce at Bannockburn had evidently inspired our contractors. The cleverest means of throwing down a horse and wounding him is being resorted to in London just at the time when carriages are most busy. On Monday last I saw this illustrated to perfection, a very fine brougham-horse being suddenly brought down upon the sharp stones in the very centre of a gang of paupers who had prepared the fall for him, and who paused from their work of mischief to watch his floundering and struggling. When he got up I could not see whether his knees were broken, but he was bleeding at the nostrils, which had been cut in his scramble amid the sharp-edged granite. When one sees such things, one hopes that the victim is the horse of some one who had something to do with the contract for spoiling the road; but the chances, of course, are heavily against such a Nemesis, and, even if it should have chanced, one must pity the animal, and wish that his owner had come to grief in some other way.

Mr. Bright (of whose manifest advance to health all must rejoice to hear) may not be exercising any direct supervision of his department at present, but he will certainly and cordially approve what the Board of Trade has done in recognition of the kindness of the Japanese to the crew and passengers of the *Ocean Queen* and to the survivor of the wreck of the *Eliza Corry*. It will be remembered—our own readers will have noticed mention of it in this column—that the sedulous and almost affectionate care which was shown by the authorities and other Japanese to our unfortunate countrymen had elicited the warmest gratitude of the latter. We read with pleasure that the Board of Trade has ordered £200 to be expended in giving such rewards, on the part of England, as Sir Harry Parkes may think advisable. Whether a larger outlay would not have been judicious may be a question, so admirable an opportunity having offered for making a good impression on the minds of the Japanese; but, at all events, it is to be hoped that the gifts will bear a form which shall not only be acceptable but shall be a memorial thoroughly understood among the people. To use their own high-bred phrase, they *have* "behaved in the way which was to be expected."

If ever there were a railway accident admitting of prompt judgment, it is that which has occurred near Carlisle. It is stated that there was no regular engine-driver to the train which caused the disaster, and that "a stoker drove the engine." If that brief, stern charge can be substantiated, no possible plea in mitigation of penalty can be entertained. It must be somebody's business to see that the engine is properly officered. That business was, it would seem, neglected.

Is there anything contagious to morals in association with beasts? Lord Lytton has said that men who have much to do with horses are laxer in their ethics than other persons. But can the contemplation of caged wild animals tend to destroy civilisation? The thought occurred to the present writer at the Zoological Gardens on Sunday last. A Prince and Princess unostentatiously took their chairs on the grass, a little way from the thickest of the fashionable throng, and may have expected to be permitted quietly to enjoy what little relief the west wind gave us from the oppressive heat. But in a few minutes there were groups of stargers, some of them deliberately putting up glasses for a better inspection of their Royal Highnesses, others moving round and round, and edging as near as they could without exactly walking up for a view. These folk were not of the lower orders, who, when they are not actually a mob, usually behave exceedingly well in such matters. There was Vulgarity in what John Bunyan calls "silver slippers." It is very hard on ladies and gentlemen who happen to be Princesses and Princes that they cannot visit the very pleasantest place in all London without exciting demonstrations of ill-bred curiosity on the part of a class that does know better, and chooses to be impertinent.

SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

In a certain sense the House of Lords has vindicated any claim that Assembly may have to be the conscript fathers of the Legislature. They have proved themselves sage and tactical in reference to the treatment of the Irish Land Bill, and, though they have allowed one or two of their crucial amendments to remain in the measure, the temper they have shown during its latest stages gives warrant that there need not be even a show of collision between the two Chambers. A wonderful change had come over the spirit of the Opposition when the report of amendments was brought up. The good sense and amiability of the Duke of Richmond were in the ascendant, and Lord Cairns was able to moderate the habitual scowl of his brow by the profuseness of his smile; and, truth to say, his smile, owing a little, perhaps, to its rareness, is very engaging. Of course, the Marquis of Salisbury was recalcitrant; but he did his antagonism in a sort of rollicking way and with a mocking jocularity which was, perhaps, most appropriate to the occasion. For it would almost seem as if the Duke of Richmond and Lord Granville had met in private conclave, and so arranged that the former drew up a series of alterations and additions to the Opposition amendments which made them apparently tasteful to their originators, and so the process of neutralising went on successfully. As to the third reading, the proceedings were, not to speak it profanely, a sham; and early in the business most of the audience went away, leaving such representative peers as Lord Clancarty and Lord Leitrim to bustle as they pleased in the empty House.

The sacrifice of impossible bills for the Session by Mr. Gladstone, early last week, was a hecatomb. At one fell swoop there went the Merchant Shipping, the Ballot, Turnpikes, Inclosures, and a host of recondite Scotch bills, which have been more or less hanging on the paper since February or early March. The working of the Education Bill, too, has been such that there are bases for a calculation of the day of prorogation. Indeed, the fit and proper elevation of Mr. Forster to the Cabinet seems to have given him additional vigour, if that were possible; at any rate, there seems to be about him an airiness, buoyancy, and sense of satisfaction in a greater degree than heretofore; and this may be said without any depreciation of the zeal, industry, temper, skill, and knowledge which he has displayed all through the discussion. Indeed, if the Scriptural apothegm which warns those of whom all men speak well be taken literally, Mr. Forster is in a perilous condition. Undoubtedly, when the Education Bill has passed, practically unscathed, through the Commons, he will be almost entitled to say "Alone I did it."

Scarcely second in interest to any other episodes has been another disquisition on the vexed question of "counts out." Naturally, some of those gentlemen who were unable even to mount their hobbies on the last occasion of such a catastrophe, were remonstrant; and notably Mr. Eykyn, who exhibits a perfectly morbid desire to become a legislator, but who, notwithstanding a choice of strong subjects, suggests that any production of his must inevitably be what some one has called rosewater legislation, was the chief complainant. Into the palaver went member after member, with all their spirits, and fearful was the denouncing of the "relic of barbarism" from the Ironsides below the Liberal gangway. And yet from the midst of them there came, as it were, wisdom out of the mouths of babes and sucklings; for Sir Henry Hoare, with all his capability of vocal sound, tempered by a lisp, blurted out that "counting" was the only protection which wearied members had against the assaults of bores and perfunctory speech-makers. This was the real philosophy of the thing, and settled the matter—not the less because Mr. Gladstone, in melancholy tones, declared that the science of "whipping-in" was losing its efficacy. With a covert smile, Mr. Disraeli suggested an "honourable understanding" in the regulation of "counts;" but, with the exception of the immediately aggrieved parties, there was evidently a universal resolve to retain the privilege in its integrity.

It is with all the necessary fear and trembling that one ventures to hint that the work and the duration of the Session are apparently working on the nervous system of the Prime Minister, and that his natural ardour, not to say impatience of temperament, are once more beginning to develop themselves. In two notable instances he has been adopting what may be called his fire-and-sword system in debate. On one occasion he suffered Sir James Elphinstone to evoke that "fire-eyed fury" of which the Premier seldom now allows his "conduct to be." No doubt nothing could have been more irritating than the rolling, devil-may-care, leering way of the nautical member in question; and his customary freedom of phrase was even in exaggeration. But surely this was hardly a provocation worthy of the intervention of Mr. Gladstone, too early in the discussion, with Pythian convulsiveness, to hurl anathemas into such an elastic substance as the sensibility of Sir James Elphinstone, who only sat with his hands in his pockets, in an attitude of the easiest, and chuckled at the extraordinary effect he had produced, palpably delighted at the notion that anything which he could say might bring about at least diplomatic collision between this country and America, which was nearly, if not wholly, suggested by the Premier. Again, not even the talent for evoking antagonism which is largely possessed by Mr. Lowe was half as effectual in bringing about a defeat of the Government as was the curious infelicity with which Mr. Gladstone interfered on the motion of Mr. W. H. Smith on the keeping a part of the Thames embankment which has been reclaimed from the river at the expense of the ratepayers out of the hands of the Government. To the least observant of observers it is evident that Mr. W. H. Smith is much respected, and indeed popular, on both sides of the House; and on this occasion he urged his case with so much gentleness of manner, combined with force of argument, that he carried every one with him except a few representatives, of whom Mr. Candlish is a type, who are always protesting against metropolitan improvements at the cost of the general exchequer. Unable, probably, to restrain his ardour, Mr. Gladstone again, instead of waiting till the close of the discussion, dashed like a meteor into the midst of it, and delivered a speech so extraordinarily calculated to give abundant materials for reply, that even "puny whippers" had their fling at him. The palpable certainty of a victory over the Government, owing to the junction of a number of Ministerialists with the Opposition, rendered the latter frantic with delight, and they became so "impatient of the joy" of beating Ministers that they yelled away all attempts to speak for quite half an hour, and then rushed in an overwhelming tide into the lobby over against that of the Government; so that, in due time, the Ministerial tellers had to take up the humiliating position before the Speaker's chair which is occupied by the losing party.

The Duke of Norfolk has subscribed £10,000 to the Catholic Education Crisis Fund; Lord Howard has given £5000, and other sums of different amounts make up £20,000 towards the fund of £50,000 which it is desired to raise.

THE FARM.

In Surrey, Kent, and Essex rye has been cut; in a few places, oats, too; and the crop appears to come out rather better than it looked. The fierce heat of last week has led to premature ripening on some of the light gravelly soils, and the ground is very baked and hard. The heavy rain of Monday last has here and there laid the wheat, but will do much good, especially to the grass lands, which still retain a very brown look. The few that have not attempted haying began to cut soon after the recent showers, and found a rather heavier crop; still it is nearly everywhere in the south bad, and in Warwickshire four small cartloads only were carted from a good field of sixteen acres.

Sixty-four members and one governor (Earl Howe) were elected at the meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society, on the 6th inst. The society stated that they are prepared to hold themselves responsible for the publication of their own proceedings and the reports of their committees as furnished by their secretary to the press. A communication has been addressed to Messrs. Thompson, Boran, and Co., the agents of the Peruvian Government, that a standard of the quality of guano should be settled by the importers, and all cargoes valued according to that standard, so that a more certain guarantee of the quality may be given. This week the society's great show is open at Oxford for the trial of implements, &c., and the seventy acres are well filled. Next Monday the show really commences, and the stock will be judged, the public being admitted at five shillings; Tuesday and Wednesday at half a crown; and Thursday and Friday at one shilling.

At the Cambridgeshire show, held at Royston, Mr. Fisher's Hospitality beat Major Barlow's Deerfoot in the class for thoroughbred stallions, and Honest Tom took the first prize for agricultural horses. Lady Pigot won nearly everything in shorthorns, the young bull Bythis taking the cup for the best male, and Lord Braybrooke took the premium for sheep. At the Suffolk show, held at Sudbury, on the 7th inst., there was a fine collection of horses, and most of the honours went to stock bred from the late Mr. T. Crisp's. Mr. Upson's Monk, the first-prize shorthorn bull at Essex county, was here again successful, and Lord Braybrooke's southdowns also. The pigs were good; and Mr. Duckering divided the prizes with Messrs. Sexton and Stearn from the county.

The Royal North Lancashire Society—Mr. George Hunt, secretary—offer a good list of prizes for their show at Blackpool, on Aug. 9 and two following days. Nearly £130 are given for shorthorns and other breeds, and a silver cup for the best collection of cattle shown by a tenant-farmer in the society's district. Horses get over £200, a 20-guinea challenge cup, and a 10-guinea cup for the best collection. Sheep and pigs have each a number of classes, with £4, £3, and £2 prizes; and there is a large amount given for poultry and dogs.

The Durham County Show is also held on Aug. 9, at Sunderland. A large number of cups are usually distributed at this meeting, and the corporation of the town give a silver cup for the best shorthorn. This society has long been known for its great shorthorn cup, which was won by Mr. Booth for several years.

It is announced in *Thornton's Shorthorn Circular* for July that Mr. J. O. Sheldon's herd of shorthorns at Geneva, New York, U.S.A., will come to the hammer on Aug. 24; as the herd contains some of the best Duchesses and Oxfords in the world, as well as other celebrated English tribes, the sale will probably be one of the greatest of modern times. Some animals recently sold at Mr. McMillan's sale in Ohio fetched extreme prices; six made over 500 gs. each, the three highest being 760 gs., 730 gs., and 720 gs. Duchess 97th, sold by Captain Gunter to Mr. Cochrane, Canada, for 1000 gs. last year, and Mr. Booth's Bride of the Vale sold to Messrs. Walcott and Campbell, U.S.A., for the same sum, have each produced bull-calves. Sir John Sinclair's essay on cattle forms part of the circular as well as the prize animals at the recent Dublin and Taunton shows. Eight sale catalogues are printed, with prices and buyers, and there are notices of ten forthcoming sales. The first volume of this work is now ready.

Private catalogues of Messrs. Harward and Downing's herd and Mr. Bowly's have been issued. The former herds, although twelve miles apart, are united by the conjoint use of the Duchess bulls Third Duke of Clare (23,729) and Fifth Duke of Wharfedale (26,033), bought from Captain Gunter, and Eighth Duke of Geneva, an importation from America. In Mr. Harward's herd at Winterfield there are eight Wild Eyes, two Waterloos, ten Blanches, four Kirklevingtons, and five Sallys, which are esteemed, as they also appear, the best tribe. The strength of the Turner's Hill herd (Mr. Downing's) is in the Fifth Maid of Oxford, the Tacitas (a branch of the Surmise tribe), and Lady Dudleys; there are also some Sallys and Kirklevingtons. Both herds now maintain a very high place in the midland counties. Mr. Bowly's herd numbers twenty-eight females, eighteen of which are of the Gazelle tribe from the Rev. H. Beary's stock; there are also four Liddingtons, another branch of the Kirklevington tribe. Captain Gunter's Second Duke of Tregunter (26,022), a five-hundred guinea purchase, is in use.

A further addition has been made from the Aylesby herd to Mr. Brassey's at Preston Hall, and a large number of cows and heifers have been sold by Mr. Leny as the foundation of a herd in Devonshire.

The A B C Guano Company's works at Hastings are now in full operation, and several tons of manure are prepared daily. The town sewage is, it appears, mixed with a patent mixture; a chemical change takes place, and organic matter is quickly precipitated. This is then strained, dried, and sulphuric acid added, and goes to the market as "native guano." The effluent water runs into the sea. Professor Church, in his report of the work done at the college laboratory, Cirencester, gives the following analysis of a sample of native guano recently exhibited at Taunton:—44 of nitrogen, equal to 53 of ammonia; 24 of dry phosphoric acid, equal to 52 of bone-earth; 38 of potash. It appears by this that the manure contains less than 8s. worth of nitrogen. The report of the commissioners appointed in 1868 to inquire into the best means of preventing the pollution of rivers is not favourable to this process.

The Blackburn and Reading Town Improvement Bills having passed the Committees of both Houses, irrigation will be tried upon a large scale as a remedy for the sewage nuisance of large towns. The drainage of more than 100,000 people will be poured upon a thousand-acre farm in Lancashire and Berkshire, and much good knowledge may eventually come when the effects of this process are fully reported.

The spring session of the Royal Agricultural College was more successful than usual. The number of students, seventy-nine, was a great increase on former years. Wheat, barley, swedes, &c., are all the subject of experimental labours at the college, and 170 plots of land are now dressed with various manures.

The Royal Agricultural Society's show began at Oxford on Monday morning with the inspection of fixed steam-engines and machinery in motion; and the exhibition of live stock will be opened on Monday next.

ALKMAAR TOWNHALL AND MARKET-PLACE.

Alkmaar, the capital of North Holland, is a fine picturesque city, on the line of the North Holland ship canal, half way between Amsterdam and the Helder. The town is well built, paved, and drained, and kept scrupulously clean even for a Dutch town. It boasts of a fine cathedral church, some good municipal buildings, and several picturesque water-gates and towers, but the glory of the place is the grand old Townhall, a view of which is engraved, from the drawing by Mr. G. H. Andrews. This curious old building stands in the Market-place, in the centre of the city, by the side of one of the prin-

cipal canals. It is a pile of quaint fantastic mediæval Dutch architecture, in which Gothic, Roman, and genuine Dutch details are mixed up in singular confusion, but produce a good effect on the whole, the masses being good and the tower and spire well proportioned and lofty. On market days the canal, the square, and the lower part of the building are crowded with the farmers, their wives and dairymaids, and the buyers of the cheese and butter brought to market by them. In the lower part of the great hall are the city scales, where for 200 years and more the rich produce of the dairies of North Holland has been weighed and branded under official inspection. The butter is brought to the city chiefly by boats often navigated by women. The tubs of butter, when landed, are carried up to

the market-house, where they are opened by an inspector, who passes an iron tube, like a long cheese-taster, through the butter to the bottom of the cask; with this he draws out a fair sample, which he passes along under his nose, and tastes if necessary, to ascertain its quality. Having done so, he brands the commodity according to his judgment, which is not always in agreement with that of the farmer's wife to whom it belongs. The sample of butter thus drawn forth is put into a pan which is placed handy for the purpose, and becomes the perquisite of the taster, who never omits to go to the bottom of the cask lest he should lessen the quantity due to him. Everywhere throughout Holland at the present time the great object of the farmer is to supply the English market, as he gets higher



"TOWNHALL AND BUTTER MARKET AT ALKMAAR, NORTH HOLLAND," BY G. H. ANDREWS.

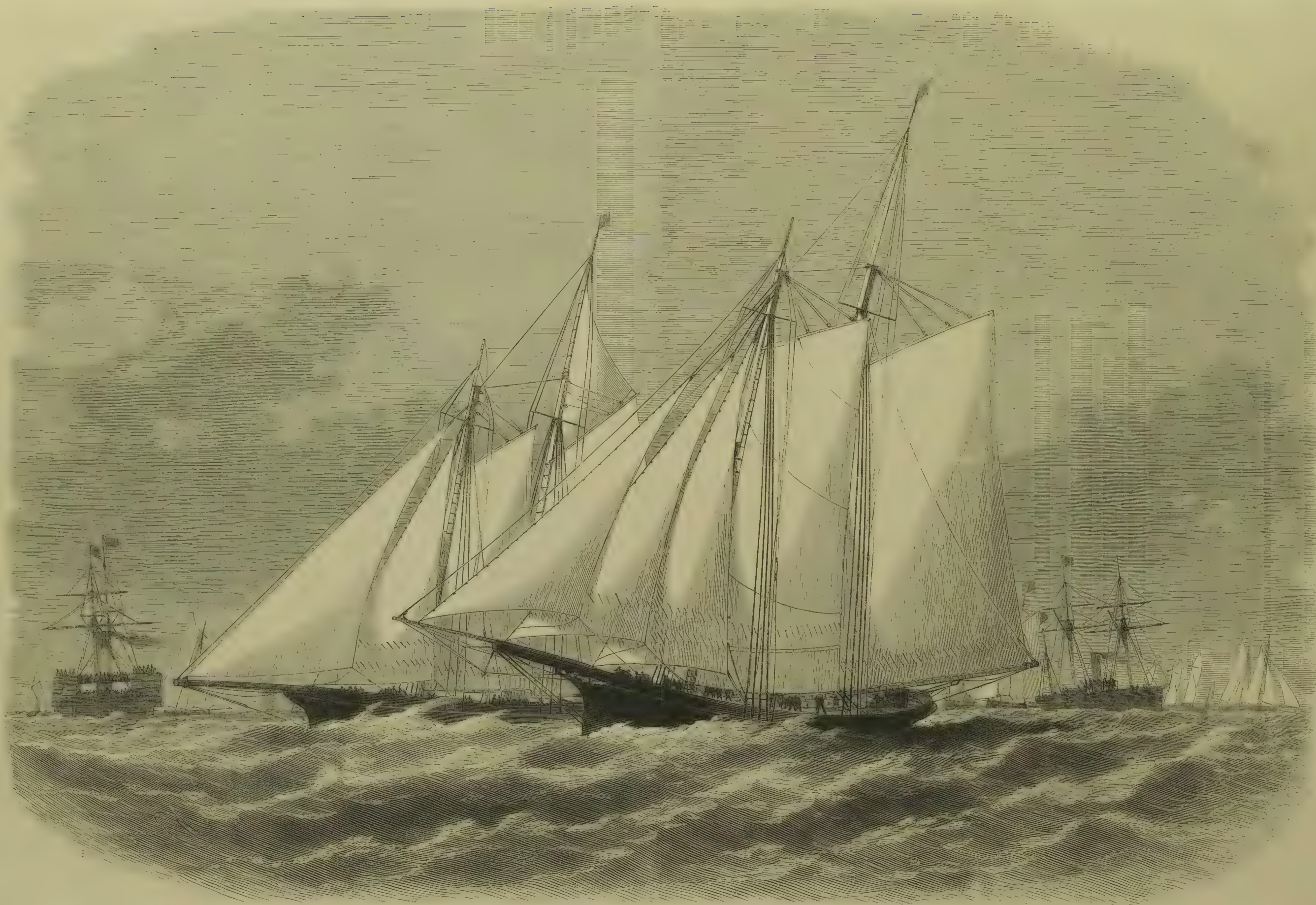
prices here than anywhere else; yet, in spite of his exertions, the demand is greater than the supply of meat as well as of cheese and butter. Landlords and tenants are therefore growing rich, for the latter are as thrifty as they are industrious. The poor suffer to some extent, no doubt; but the country generally is exceedingly prosperous, and the national wealth must be rapidly increasing.

THE OCEAN YACHT-RACE.

The American yacht *Dauntless*, belonging to Mr. James Gordon Bennett, junior, of New York, and the British yacht *Cambria*, belonging to Mr. James Ashbury, started from Daunt's Rock, at the mouth of Queenstown harbour, on Monday week, at half-past two in the afternoon, for their

race across the Atlantic. They were towed down from Cork—the *Dauntless* by the United States steam-tug, and the *Cambria* by the *Achievement* steam-tug—soon after mid-day. The members and visitors of the Royal Cork Yacht Club, the crowds of people on shore, and on board the vessels in the harbour and roads, greeted them with hearty cheering as they passed. The sailing-committee of the Royal Cork Yacht Club, who superintended the arrangements for their start, were in waiting on board the gun-boat *Orwell*, off Daunt's Rock. Two or three of the Cork river-steamers, carrying a great number of spectators, and many private yachts, among which was the famous American yacht *Sappho*, kept within a short distance. The *Cambria* and the *Dauntless* set no sails till after they passed the Spit Light. Both the schooners had unshipped their foretopmasts, as the wind blew strong from W.S.W. The weather was bright and warm at the moment of

starting, and the scene was full of beauty and animation, with the multitude of handsome vessels—steamers, schooners, and cutters—scattered over the dark green water, which curled into white-crested billows; the cliffs of the shore were thronged with people. The two international champion yachts had set each her mainsail and foresail, and the *Cambria* also displayed her gaff-topsail; by which they may be known one from the other in the illustration we have engraved, from a sketch by Mr. Robert Stöpford. The *Dauntless*, which is the larger vessel of the two, shown in the front of this view, lay a cable's length to leeward of the *Cambria*, Mr. Bennett having gracefully conceded this advantage. Their station for the start was half a mile beyond the Bell Buoy. The *Orwell*, lying to the leeward, hoisted a signal of preparation, and four minutes afterwards fired the gun for starting. Both yachts instantly cast off the tow-ropes, set their jibsails,



THE OCEAN YACHT-RACE BETWEEN THE DAUNTLESS AND THE CAMBRIA: THE START.

and went off on the starboard tack, about a hundred yards apart. The Dauntless flew past her competitor, taking the lead by two cables' length. They went at the rate of ten or eleven miles an hour. The American yacht seemed to make too much lee way, which obliged her to keep close on the wind, whereas the Cambria sailed two points off. After about twenty minutes the Cambria suddenly put round on the port tack, stretching in towards the land, while the Dauntless kept on the starboard tack ten minutes longer. She then followed the example of the Cambria, and both were soon lost to view, the weather becoming misty, and they were last seen a little beyond the Old Head of Kinsale. The Dauntless was then a quarter of a mile to windward. She is much the more powerful sailing vessel of the two; but the Cambria relies on her weatherly qualities, and on the rapidity and precision of her manoeuvres. Their course is to the Light-ship off Sandy Hook, New York. In passing vessels at night the Dauntless will burn blue signal lights at bow and stern, and will throw up three blue rockets in quick succession. The Cambria will burn red signal lights, and will throw up three red rockets. Vessels that may fall in with the yachts will confer a favour on the owners by reporting the fact on their arrival in port.

THE LATE PROFESSOR SYME.

The late Professor of Clinical Surgery in the University of Edinburgh, Mr. James Syme, who died not many days ago, was a distinguished practitioner and teacher, known by fame throughout Great Britain. He was born in Edinburgh, in November, 1799, his father being Mr. John Syme, of Cartmore and Lochore, in Fifeshire, a retired solicitor, or writer to the signet. James Syme was educated in the High School and the University of Edinburgh, but showed, while yet a boy, his fondness for the sciences of chemistry, botany, and anatomy, of which he learnt all he could in every way. Becoming a medical student at the college, he was the pupil of Dr. Barclay in anatomy, but paid some visits to the French and German medical schools, attending the classes of Professor Rust, at Berlin, and of Baron Dupuytren, at Paris. Under Mr. Liston, sometime Professor of Anatomy at Edinburgh, Mr. Syme, during his own studentship, was intrusted with the task of demonstrating in the dissecting-room. He was but twenty-two years of age when Mr. Liston quitted the professorship, and Mr. Syme began a course of lectures. These were, at first, upon anatomy; then upon surgery, as well as anatomy; but, after a time, upon surgery alone. He started, in 1829, a private surgical hospital in Minto House, Edinburgh, where he commenced that system of clinical instruction which he carried on during forty years with such good success. In 1833 Mr. Syme was appointed Professor of Clinical Surgery to the University of Edinburgh. Mr. Liston then removed to London, and became Professor of the same faculty in University College, Gower-street. Upon his death, in 1847, Mr. Syme was invited here to succeed him. He did so, coming to London in February, 1848; but finding that the Council intended him to deliver systematic as well as clinical lectures here, which would have imposed on him too great an amount of labour, he resigned in May, 1849, and returned to the chair he had left at Edinburgh, which was still vacant. He continued to hold the professorship till his death; but a paralytic seizure, about a twelvemonth ago, made him incapable of lecturing, though he attended the infirmary as consulting surgeon and gave advice to private patients. Had it not been for his broken state of health, he would have been nominated, it is said, President of the General Medical Council of the United Kingdom. He was the discoverer, or, at least, the first and best expounder, of several important scientific doctrines with regard to inflammation, ulcers, and gangrenes, the healing of wounds and the repair of bone, and of some valuable processes in the treatment of various diseases and injuries of the body. As a practical surgeon he was renowned for his great knowledge, quick and safe judgment, courage and singleness of purpose, ingenuity of contrivance, and skilful execution. He was a most instructive teacher of the noble science and art which he professed.

Our portrait of Professor Syme is engraved from a photograph by Mr. J. Moffat, Prince's-street, Edinburgh.

THE LATE SIR JAMES CLARK, M.D.

The late physician to the Queen, by whose death her Majesty loses one of her old personal friends, was a son of Mr. David Clark, of Findlater, in the county of Banff. He was born there in December, 1788. He received his rudimentary instruction at the Grammar School of Fordyce, and his more advanced education at King's College, Aberdeen. He studied medicine at the University of Edinburgh, and passed his examination at the College of Surgeons of that city, and also of London. At the end of his University career, he entered the Navy as an assistant surgeon, and remained afloat until 1815, when he returned to Edinburgh, resumed his studies, and in 1817 took his degree of M.D. Dr. Clark next devoted himself to foreign travel, and settled down at Rome, where he practised as a physician eight or nine years. During his residence on the Continent, he visited the medical schools and universities of Italy, France, and Germany, and most of the mineral springs, made himself acquainted with their constitution, and studied their influence on the diseases of the human frame. At this time, also, he had the opportunity of observing the effects of climate on the diseases connected with the lungs, and especially on consumption in its various forms. At Rome, Dr. Clark made the acquaintance of Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg. The acquaintance was renewed at Carlsbad, and led eventually to his appointment as physician to that Prince on his settling in England. Two years after his return to England Dr. Clark was appointed physician to St. George's Parochial Infirmary. In 1828 he published, as the result of his previous studies and observation, a work on the "Sanative Influence of Climate," which has passed through several editions, and is still in high repute. In connection with this subject Dr. Clark drew public attention to the importance of securing correct meteorological tables. In 1832 he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, and he has repeatedly been chosen a member of its council. On the death of Dr. Maton he was appointed physician to her Majesty, at that time Princess Victoria; and on her accession to the throne he was appointed First Physician in Ordinary to the Queen. So far back as 1835 he had published a "Treatise on Pulmonary Consumption and Scrofulous Diseases;" and he was among the first to prove that the rise of these diseases was due to a deterioration of the system itself, and a weakening of the powers of vitality.

On the foundation of the University of London Dr. Clark was chosen a member of the Senate of that body, and he then produced his pamphlet on "Clinical Instruction." The defects in our medical education which he pointed out in this publication have since been remedied in this country, especially since the University of London has made the examination at the bedside an essential part of the qualification of candidates for degrees in medicine and surgery. In 1837, soon

after the accession of her Majesty, Dr. Clark was created a Baronet of the United Kingdom.

Sir James Clark was always a zealous advocate for all useful measures of sanitary reform; and he had the satisfaction of seeing, though late in life, those hygienic measures which he had always supported securing the attention of the Legislature and put into active operation in most of our large towns and cities. To "The Cyclopædia of Practical Medicine" Sir James contributed a valuable paper on "Change of Air." He was the author also of numerous other papers which have appeared in the journals of medical science. Sir James Clark took great interest in the College of Chemistry, which was supported by the late Prince Consort. Finding his health to be failing, Sir James Clark retired from public practice several years ago, and from that time lived principally at Bagshot Park, which had been assigned to him by her Majesty as a residence. But to a very recent date he continued to attend her Majesty and the younger members of the Royal family, chiefly as consulting physician.

The portrait of Sir James Clark is engraved from a photograph by Messrs. Edwards and Butt, of Baker-street.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The second day at Newmarket was a very quiet, uneventful one. Corisande and King o' Scots repeated their Tuesday's victories. They had not much to beat; but the latter did not show a trace of temper, and should he happen to be in the same amiable frame of mind on the Leger day Macgregor and Kingcraft may find him a very unpleasant opponent. We understand that Hunt, in whose hands he always appears to the greatest advantage, will steer him at Doncaster, and he will be allowed to make all his own running, as he did at Ascot. He has shown that he possesses an immense turn of speed, and it is just possible that he may jump off with the lead, and never be fairly caught. A rich 500-sov. sweepstakes introduced us to Mac Alpine, an own brother to Scottish Queen, and an own sister to Athena. The former was made a warm favourite, and beat Ellesmere pretty cleverly; but as, later in the week, Repose and Croxteth, with much the worst of the weights, beat him easily, we fear he is only moderate. The hard-working Corisande was brought out for the Chesterfield, which she won so easily, even with her 7 lb. penalty, from a capital field, including Tullibardine, Gunga Jee, Balvenie, Chevisaunce, and Sauntering Alma, that she must be about the best two-year-old that has run this season. Altogether Baron Rothschild had a very satisfactory week, winning £4160 in stakes alone, of which amount Corisande secured £2240. It seemed a sad pity to start a beautiful mare like Formosa to run four miles for a paltry Queen's Plate. Though very fast, like all the Buccaneers, she inherits her sire's lack of stamina; but, had she never been run more than a mile or a mile and a quarter, she would have won many races. As it is, she has suffered so many defeats since her triumphant career in 1868, that her value has greatly depreciated; and on this occasion Mysotis, who the late Mr. Watt bequeathed to Lord Zetland, and who is perhaps the best stayer on the turf, ran right away from her.

The sales of blood stock during the July week were unusually heavy, and very successful. Certainly Mr. Tattersall failed to obtain a bid for any of the Diss yearlings; but as, year after year, Vedette and Lacydes are the only sires used in this stud, and as their stock, even if lucky, seldom soar beyond a £60 plate, the result is hardly to be wondered at; still we hear that about half a dozen of them were afterwards sold by private contract. On the following day Mr. Naylor sent up twenty-five yearlings from Hooton, and fifteen were disposed of. These made 3220 gs., or an average of 214 gs.; and very strangely, the top price—560 gs.—was obtained for a colt by Chatternooga, an untried sire and a reputed roarer. The Caterers did well, but the Stockwells sold badly; and, as the old horse appears to have had his day, his death is not such a loss as it would otherwise have been. Lord Stamford's entire stud was dispersed on Thursday. The sixteen yearlings were principally by Citadel and Newcastle, not very fashionable breeding, yet they averaged 190 gs. apiece, the premier, a fine chestnut colt by Citadel—Lady Augusta, going to Captain Machell for 600 gs. The Captain also bid 1800 gs. for Normanby, but he fell to Joseph Dawson for 200 gs. more—rather a long price, as, though he is a wonderfully sound colt, and in splendid fettle just now, we do not fancy he will ever win a good race at any distance much over a mile. A fine, lengthy colt by King Tom from Cerintha made 750 gs., and the others all fetched fair prices.

There can be no doubt that the necessity of disposing of the Middle Park yearlings in two lots is unfortunate, as the prices obtained at the second sale will never bear any comparison with those of the first; and we understand that Mr. Blenkiron will shortly dispose of about forty brood mares, thus bringing his stud within more manageable limits. It now numbers upwards of 150 mares; and, even after the reduction, will still be the largest ever owned by any one individual or company. The sale of Saturday last was undoubtedly a little dull. There were plenty of highly-connected youngsters—own brothers to Marksman, Viridis, and Eltham, an own sister to Sauntering Alma, a half-sister to Robespierre, and a half-brother to Miss Foote, to wit—but many of them were late foals, and consequently a little backward, while, having been chiefly brought up at Waltham, they had not reaped the full benefit of the "master's eye." With these disadvantages thirty-seven averaged 146 gs., a poor result when compared with the grand 334 gs. average of the first sale, but not altogether unsatisfactory in itself, though there can be no doubt that in many cases buyers had wonderful bargains, which, however, as Mr. Tattersall remarked at the conclusion of the proceedings, will probably induce them to "come again." The highest price obtained during the afternoon was 700 gs., which Mr. Graham gave for the half-brother to Miss Foote, by Marsyas from Gossamer. He is a remarkably fine chestnut, with immensely powerful quarters, and altogether well worth the money. A beautiful black Saunterer filly, very much like her sire and showing great quality, with no lack of power, struck us as the bargain of the afternoon, when she was knocked down to John Day for 320 gs. The brother to Marksman is small, but has capital fore legs, and Mr. Morgan took him for 280 gs., Mr. Merry showing no inclination to buy him. The sires were paraded in the paddock immediately after the sale.

The company at the Eton and Harrow match was, if possible, more numerous and brilliant than ever. Viewed as a huge and fashionable picnic, the two days were undoubtedly very attractive; but the cricket was hardly of a class to reward one's attendance. We must, however, make an exception in favour of Macan's bowling and the batting of Baily and Walker in the first innings. The leg hitting of the former was especially fine, and his forward play no less deserving of praise. The Eton bowling was decidedly weak, especially Lord Clifton's, whose balls were very seldom on the wicket, though, at the commencement of the match, he pro-

mised well. Tollemache bowled well for Eton; and the fielding of the light blues was far better than that of their opponents, but their throwing in was very loose. The full score is appended:—

ETON.		1st Inn.	2nd Inn.
Mr. G. H. Longman, b Law	8	b Openshaw	37
Mr. A. S. Tabor, c Parbury, b Macan	10	st Baily, b Carnac	50
Mr. F. W. Rhodes, run out	31	b Carnac	18
Mr. J. P. Rodger, b Parbury	41	c and b Openshaw	14
Hon. G. H. C. Harris, b Law	12	c Baily, b Macan	7
Lord Clifton, b. Crake	19	b Macan	3
Mr. F. Pickering, c Lucas, b Macan	35	c Lucas, b Carnac	0
Mr. A. W. Ridley, not out	10	b Macan	1
Mr. G. H. Cammell, b Macan	5	c Baily, b Macan	0
Hon. A. T. Lyttleton, c Baily, b Macan	2	not out	5
Mr. M. A. Tollemache, c Baily, b			
Macan	1	b Macan	2
Byes, &c.	15	Byes, &c.	14
Total	189	Total	151

HARROW.		1st Inn.	2nd Inn.
Mr. W. Law, b Clifton	6	c Longman, b Tollemache	9
Mr. A. C. Lucas, b Clifton	4	c and b Tollemache	13
Mr. E. C. Baily, b Tollemache	76	c Tabor b Clifton	16
Mr. W. B. Crake, c Tollemache, b	1		
Clifton	1	b Tollemache	0
Mr. C. W. Walker, b Tollemache	31	b Tollemache	16
Mr. C. A. Wallroth, run out	30	run out	0
Mr. W. E. Openshaw, b Ridley	7	c and b Ridley	26
Mr. G. Macan, not out	23	b Tollemache	17
Mr. T. S. Dury, c Pickering, b Clifton	0	c and b Ridley	3
Mr. E. Parbury, b Tollemache	12	not out	0
Mr. G. Rivett-Carnac, b Tollemache	0	c Harris, b Clifton	5
Byes, &c.	10	Byes, &c.	9
Total	205	Total	114

Poor Surrey cannot shake off its bad luck; and, after apparently having the match against Kent at its mercy, was beaten by two runs, owing to the fine bowling of Willsher, who took seven wickets. No very long score was made on either side; but Southerton, as usual, did his county good service with the ball.

Mr. Warner's Old Welsh Harp Fishery at Hendon was on Saturday last the scene of an interesting land and water fête. Prizes were presented by the London Swimming Club for a series of pedestrian and swimming races, which are to be brought to a conclusion on the 30th inst.

SALE OF MR. DICKENS'S EFFECTS.

The sale of the pictures and ornaments which belonged to the late Mr. Charles Dickens attracted a great crowd of buyers to Christie and Manson's rooms last Saturday, and the prices realised were literally enormous. Professional dealers were quite driven out of the competition, except when they were privately instructed to buy certain articles at any price. The pictures alone fetched nearly 8000 gs. Frith's "Dolly Varden," executed by the artist when very young, which Mr. Dickens bought in 1843 for £20, fetched 1000 gs. Dickens's portrait by Maclise realised £660, and the three rough but most effective scene sketches of Stanfield nearly 1300 gs. Cattermole's two water colours from "The Old Curiosity Shop" brought together 385 gs.; and a small painting which Dickens bought in New York, 240 gs. A very small cabinet picture by Hunt went for 320 gs.; and ten very small and barely legible pencil sketches by John Leech, all in one frame, though some were mere scraps which the artist himself would, no doubt, never have thought worth framing, were run up to 162 gs. Other things went at like extraordinary prices. A common inkstand brought 11½ gs.; a Chinese gong, not worth £2, realised 31 gs.; a modern Dresden saltcellar, which did not cost 10s., was sold for 18½ gs.; and so on throughout. The Pickwick spoons, which, it was stated in the room, originally cost £40, went separately for 267 gs., or at the rate of nearly £10 an ounce for silver. The raven, the Grip of Barnaby Rudge, was expected to fetch £20 or £25. It was a very badly stuffed bird, in an empty black wooden case which was much too small for it. Before it had been offered a minute the biddings rose to 80 gs. From this point the contest was between Mr. Andrew Halliday and Mr. Nottage, of the London Stereoscopic Company, and the latter at last got the bird for £126. The sale realised £9410.

Mr. T. O. Barlow, the well-known engraver, has just completed a portrait of Mr. John Fowler, the distinguished engineer, from the painting by Mr. Millais exhibited last year in the Royal Academy. The resemblance is in every respect admirable, and the engraver has accomplished his version in a highly-artistic manner, being in tone, execution, and quality everything that could be desired. The print, we believe, is for private circulation.

Mr. Llewellyn Turner, the deputy constable of Carnarvon Castle, denies the statement that the London and North-Western Railway have tunnelled beneath that great national monument, between which and the railway there is a whole row of houses, erected fifty years ago. The castle authorities, he adds, have removed some thousands of tons of rubbish from the interior, and cleared the moat of the rubbish with which the Vandals of fifty or sixty years ago filled it up. These excavations are constantly bringing to light the hidden beauties of that singularly elegant structure, which the late Mr. Hartshorne declared was the most splendid specimen of its kind in Great Britain, the second in Europe.

A conference of the representatives of various tenant-right associations of Ulster was held, yesterday week, in the Ulster Minor Hall. The object of the meeting was to consider the present position of the Land Bill, and the alterations made in it by the House of Lords. The attendance was very small. One resolution expressed condemnation of the course pursued by the House of Lords in modifying the bill, and a hope that the alterations made in it would not be agreed to. A committee was appointed to take steps for the formation of a society in Belfast, composed of the occupiers of land in Ulster, for the purpose of producing unity of action in regard to the working of the bill.

The Primate of Ireland has given a donation of £4000 to the Sustentation Fund of the Church, together with a pledge to subscribe £1000 a year while he continues to receive the emoluments of the see of Armagh; also, a yearly subscription of 2½ per cent on his private income to those parishes in which he holds private property. It was the intention of Mrs. Beresford, who died suddenly a few days ago, to have given a donation of £1000 to the Church, which also his Grace contributes. Mr. William La Touche urges very strongly in an Irish paper that the landlords throughout the country should give the 25 per cent on the rent charge made over to them forty years ago as their voluntary contribution to a re-endowment fund. The Sustentation Fund of the Irish Church now amounts to nearly £200,000. A fifth list of contributions has been published, in which appear the names of Mr. John Mulholland, of Belfast, as a donor of £4000; the Earl of Erne, £5000; the Hon. Charles French, £1000; the Duke of Leinster (a second donation), £500; the Rev. Dr. Salmon, £1000; the Hon. and Rev. Mr. Plunket, £1000; the Rev. Thomas Hare, Mr. J. K. Boyd, Mr. Thomas Valentine, the Hon. O. F. Toler, £500 each; Lord Ashtown, £1000; besides many contributors of £300, £200, and £100.

LITERATURE.

Round About Piccadilly and Pall-Mall. By Henry B. Wheatley. (Smith, Elder, and Co.) This solid and handsome volume belongs to the category of those books which it is always useful and agreeable to have within one's reach. And the usefulness and agreeableness are enhanced when, as in the present case, the author or compiler appears to have spared no pains to attain such trustworthy information as a mortal may, and to have the gift of setting forth his stores in attractive fashion. Antiquarian dryness is then moistened by refreshing drops from the springs of anecdote and quotation; and the plain structure of rigid compilation is then relieved by illustrative ornaments, literary and artistic. The compiler very truly says that no single writer can hope to deal satisfactorily, at any rate within a reasonable number of years, with the whole of London, grown so big as it is and growing daily as we see it; and he has therefore judiciously confined himself, for the time at least, to a section only. The region with which his pages are concerned is what Theodore Hook considered London, together with the district lying to the north of Piccadilly, extending through Mayfair to Hyde Park-corner, and with Hyde, the Green, and St. James's Parks. And Theodore Hook's London was bounded on the north by Piccadilly, on the south by Pall-mall, on the east by the Haymarket, and on the west by St. James's-street. Of course, Cunningham's *Handbook*, the merits of which are handsomely acknowledged, has been largely drawn upon; other works of a similar but less accurate character have been overhauled—more, perhaps, for the sake of correcting errors than of receiving aid; and charmingly quaint passages taken from the diaries of Pepys and Evelyn and other gossips from time to time enliven the duller matters of detail. The compiler's plan of taking out his readers for a house-to-house visitation of his district is admirable; and for persons of a certain turn of mind, whether it be properly called inquiring, or curious, or inquisitive, no better preparation for a ramble through the compiler's beat can be suggested than a careful perusal, accompanied by a taking of notes, of some portion selected from the book under consideration; and a copious index will be found of great service in the work of selection. Of woodcuts there are no fewer than twenty-nine, and they give representations, more or less artistic and meritorious, of places and buildings which, dear as they are to memory, have either been altered or cleared away. The illustrations, moreover, are copied from contemporary engravings, and include such interesting subjects as the colonnade of Burlington House and the Piccadilly wall of the same mansion, which were both taken down in 1868. But the work must be seen to be appreciated.

A Poet Hero. By Countess von Bothmer. (Cassell, Petter, and Galpin.) This is, in fact, a romanticised biography of the modern Tyrtæus, of that Karl Theodore Körner whose verse inspired his countrymen with martial fury, and who fell, sword in hand, upon the field of glory. And so, in that he died the more honourable death, he surpassed even the Tyrtæus of the Greeks. The story is written—and, as a whole, very well written—in a style of what the French would call exaltation. And, although that style is almost certain, under the influence of feminine treatment, to have a close resemblance to what the saturnine Englishman is wont to irreverently denominate gush, it must be allowed that, when Germans and German subjects are dealt with, the utmost effusion and the most sentimental strain are far from inappropriate. Moreover, in the present instance, the writer's emotions and rhapsodies appear to proceed from genuine feeling, and to lack that lack of forced enthusiasm and studious affectation which too often leavens the whole lump, and causes a fit of indigestion and nausea. Considerations of sex will naturally account for the minute description with which the story commences of the appearance of Körner, just after his birth, with his wrappings of flannel, his mottled arms, and his youthful aunt purring over him; and of the mother's mingled weakness and joy as she lay in all the proud consciousness of maternity. Records of such details are, no doubt, carefully preserved in the feminine correspondence of all well-regulated families, and are as good as eye-witness to feminine biographers in subsequent generations. The book is quite likely to attain its object of "arousing some love for a pure, noble, simple, and beautiful nature;" and it certainly presents a touching picture of the poet's "domestic life; his guarded, happy childhood; his yearning for intellectual activity," &c. With respect to his "love for a gifted and pure-minded girl," he may be likened to the gallant gentleman to whom sweet Annie Laurie once gave her promise true. In both cases, it is believed, the inconsolable damsel never ceased to deplore her loss, but married somebody who could offer her a comfortable home.

A Ramble into Brittany. By the Rev. George Musgrave, M.A. (Hurst and Blackett.) These two volumes, excellent outwardly and inwardly, recall the expression made use of upon a certain occasion by a gentleman whom the poet Coleridge met at dinner and set down, such was his appearance and silence, as a man of immense wisdom and learning. "Them's the jockeys for me!" was the intellectual prodigy's sole remark, and was elicited by the welcome apparition of some Norfolk dumplings; and the exclamation, with the proper changes grammatical and phraseological, may now be applied to some literary provender of a particularly agreeable kind. The volumes may not contain so much relating to Brittany as a rapid and sanguine reader of titles may be led to expect; but no one should disregard the force of prepositions. Besides, there are many other books which may be referred to by complainants who would fain go farther and wider, and, in fact, throughout Brittany, but few which, to the extent of their range, will afford more and more wholesome entertainment. The author writes with the pen of a scholar, a well-informed gentleman, a keen observer, a diligent inquirer, and a man of humour, and the result is eminently satisfactory, if you want something more readable and more human than a narrative which shall be a cross between a guide-book and a geographical survey.

A System of Physical Education. By Archibald MacLaren. (Oxford: Clarendon Press.) Now that education is the question of the day, and that the physical seems to be prosecuted with even greater zeal than the moral or mental, a sober treatise such as this volume contains may be serviceable. At any rate, the author, from his vast experience, should know, perhaps better than anybody else, what he is writing about; and it is his system, unless memory be fallacious, which is adopted in our military gymnasia. It is a question whether systems of physical education be not all rubbish, or, at most, of advantage to only weaklings, the mal-formed, and the sluggish; but, if you do have a system, by all means have a reasonable one. Still there are many who trace the outrageous lengths we have reached in athletics to the fashion which has elevated healthful play to the dignity of a science; and who hold that bodily exercise is perhaps the only branch of education which an ordinary youth may be

safely left to cultivate according to the light of nature. An ordinary lad of ordinary natural powers and impulses will always, they say, find means of getting sufficient play for his lungs, sufficient uprightness of figure, and sufficient muscularity of limbs without any precious system. Give systems, together with physic, to the dogs.

The First Two Books of the Æneid of Virgil. Translated by Empson Edward Middleton. (Longmans.) A preface, which is generally a nuisance, would in this case have been a thing to be grateful for. At least, if it had aided one to understand what object, if any, the translator had in view. Unassisted imagination can only surmise that the translation was undertaken for the sake of adding the "explanatory notes," which are remarkably original, and contain suggestions not to be found, it may be safely asserted, in the critical annotations of Forbiger or Conington. At p. 88 there are some remarks which lead one to infer that there has been a case of the blind leading the blind; that our translator has taken unto him another translator worse than himself; and that the other translator, who should have been guide, philosopher, and friend, thinks nothing of making "nitens agree with anguem," whilst our own special translator, though differing upon this occasion from his guiding star, does not see that the agreement is simply impossible. But the fact is that our translator does injustice to his mentor, whose rendering he evidently misread. It is very unpleasant to have little or nothing to say in favour of a translation which must have cost much labour and displays considerable ingenuity, but it really has no claims to commendation on the ground that it is literal, or poetical, or elegant, or harmonious, or perspicuous. At the fourth page "Deiopeia" has to be pronounced so as to rhyme to "cheer," which might be permissible in a burlesque; and the hero of the poem is throughout called, for some unexplained and inexplicable reason, "Æneis," which would hardly be permissible even in a burlesque unless some explanation were given in the play-bill. American god-parents, amongst whom especially the name is in vogue, seem to adopt the ordinary form of the word; and perhaps that is the only reason why an Englishman should not.

NEW EDITIONS AND REPRINTS.

The Child's Bible: Being a Consecutive Arrangement of the Narrative and Other Portions of Holy Scripture, in the Words of the Authorised Version. With upwards of 200 Original Illustrations. (Cassell, Petter, and Galpin.) This grand volume, compiled from the Jewish and Christian sacred writings, with due reverence for their text and original order, to suit the comprehension of very young readers, is the best of birthday gifts from a parent or guardian. The moving histories and the sublime and affecting lessons contained in the Old and New Testament are here presented in the same language in which they are read in church, but free from the formal division into chapter and verse, and simplified by a continuous arrangement, omitting the details of Hebrew chronology and genealogy, and of the ceremonial law, as well as some of those incidents of warfare and of social life among the ancient nations, which the mind of a child might not be able to receive without some risk of abusing their moral purport. In a few instances, where requisite for the understanding of what follows, a very brief summary of the passage omitted is given between brackets. It is quite enough to say of Joseph and Potiphar's wife, for example, that she "tempted him to sin," and that she "accused him falsely to her husband;" and Rahab is sufficiently described as "a woman." The extracts from the books of the Prophets are chiefly such as may refer to the general principles of the Divine government, and to the condition and destinies of mankind at large, or of the Church; leaving aside the special predictions of military or political events then impending over the world of Western Asia. The narrative of facts and report of discourses in the Four Gospels is harmonised with tolerable skill; and in the narrative of the Acts of the Apostles several of the Epistles of St. Paul are introduced; or, rather, some portions of the narrative are used as connecting links between these Epistles, according to the suggestions of Mr. Conybeare and Dean Howson. Two or three scenes only are given from Revelations. The whole effect is to make the Bible, so far as possible, appear one majestic book, divided into the Old Testament and the New Testament; the former in 153 chapters, the latter in 96 chapters; these being formed by a more natural and more logical method of division than that of the authorised version. The great multitude of fine engravings, carefully executed from designs by eminent British, French, and German artists, must render this "Child's Bible" one of the most attractive volumes in the family library, and a treasure of delight to the youngest members of the household. We observe that it has received the high approval of the Bishops of Ripon, Peterborough, and Gloucester and Bristol; Canon Payne Smith, the Rev. Newman Hall, and other ministers of religion.

The Waverley Novels: Centenary Edition. Vol. 4, "Rob Roy." Vol. 5, "Old Mortality." Vol. 6, "The Legend of Montrose" and the "Black Dwarf." Vol. 7, "The Heart of Mid Lothian." (Adam and Charles Black, Edinburgh.) This neat and convenient edition of the best of British story-tellers has been gratefully acknowledged in our notice of the first three volumes, which contained the tales of "Waverley," "Guy Mannering," and "The Antiquary," each by itself. For holding in the hand and reading with comfort, they are most suitable in size and shape, in binding, paper, and print. The text is here made perfect; and all the prefaces, introductions, notes, and postscripts, written at different times by Sir Walter Scott, are preserved with reverent care. We prefer this Centenary Edition, published in memory of the undying author's hundredth birthday, to any other that we have seen.

The Scottish Minstrel: The Songs of Scotland Subsequent to Burns, with Memoirs of the Poets. By the Rev. Charles Rogers, LL.D., Historiographer to the Historical Society. (W. P. Nimmo, Edinburgh.) This is one of that wonderfully cheap series of handsome green-bound volumes, printed in double-column pages of close but clear type, which Mr. Nimmo has published, with so much literary zeal and intelligence, to form the "Library Edition of Standard Works." His editions, got up in the same style, of Shakspeare, Chaucer, and Spenser, the Elizabethan dramatists, Burns, Goldsmith, Byron, Swift, Defoe, Smollett, also the historical works of Josephus, and the Arabian Nights' Entertainments, have been commended from time to time. A second edition, in this popular form, of the highly-approved collection of Scottish lyrical poetry which Dr. Rogers produced a few years ago, will prove a most acceptable gift both to Scotch and English readers. We must frankly confess the superior lyric genius of our North British kinsmen, as they will candidly admit that the genius of dramatic, epic, and reflective poetry belongs to England. For, if we cannot show a singer like Burns, they have not a Shakspeare, a Milton, or a Wordsworth; and each people is glorified by its proper gifts and works. Both in the urbane and academic language of modern English society, and in the racy Teutonic speech of the Scottish Lowlands, the

poets of the North—without reckoning the inspired Ayrshire ploughman—have excelled in the musical expression of lively emotions. The study of this interesting department of our national literature is worthy of critical attention. The scholarship of Dr. Rogers has been applied with patriotic zeal to the task of selecting a great number of short poems or pieces of verse from the writings of more than a hundred and fifty Scotsmen and Scotswomen living within the nineteenth century. Many of these have won other titles to fame. Among them are Lady Anne Barnard, the authoress of "Auld Robin Gray;" Mrs. Grant, of Laggan; Miss Joanna Baillie; but especially Caroline Oliphant, Lady Nairn, whose songs of "The Land o' the Leal" and "Call'er Herrin" are full of pathos; and whose rich vein of fun and humour is shown in "The Laird o' Cockpen;" while the spirited strain of her Jacobite ditties, in spite of Whiggish disapproval, has kept alive the romantic affection for Prince Charlie, even more than the Waverley novels. The songs and ballads which Sir Walter introduces into his own tales find their due place also in this volume; but they make a less figure than those of James Hogg, the Ettrick Shepherd, whose ode to the skylark, "Bird of the wilderness, blithesome and cumberless," is worthy to be sung where that of Shelley is chanted. The biographical memoir of James Hogg is one of the best that Dr. Rogers has furnished; but they are all, we believe, the product of diligent research; they are concisely and agreeably written, and sound in judgment. Among the other poets, in the very long list of those from whom he has borrowed specimens of their verse, are Campbell, Tannahill, Leyden, Allan Cunningham, John Wilson, Pringle, Lockhart, Moir, Motherwell, Nicoll, Gilfillan, Aytoun, Robert Chambers, Charles Mackay, Professor Blackie, and George Macdonald. Here is good store of Scottish song.

Bell's English Poets: The Cheap Re-issue. Chaucer, in eight volumes; Butler, three volumes; Cowper, three volumes; Dryden, three volumes; Thomson, two volumes; Shakspeare's poems and Sonnets, one volume; Ben Jonson's Poems, one volume; Surrey, Waller, and other Poets. (Griffin and Co.) The merits of this standard edition of some of our best old-fashioned poets, with the biographical memoirs, critical and historical notes, and verbal glossaries, supplied by the late Mr. Robert Bell, have long been known to persons of literary taste. Its reappearance in the fortnightly publication of these pretty little volumes, bound in ruddy brown cloth, and offered at fifteenpence, should be a favourable sign of the times. We hope it will be appreciated by the myriad, if not by the million.

The Aldine Edition of the British Poets. Burns, in three volumes; with Memoir by Sir Harris Nicolas, and additional Copyright Pieces. Goldsmith, one volume; with Memoir by the Rev. J. Mitford. (Bell and Daldy.) Readers of classical English poetry who want a set of its best authors, accurate in their text, furnished with all needful comments and explanations, complete in literary and scholarly preparation, may take their choice between the Aldine edition, reduced in price to 1s. 6d. a volume, and the edition of Mr. Robert Bell. The Aldines, published monthly, appear in a very elegant green cloth binding, of the same size and shape of those issued by Messrs. Griffin and Co. The Aldine Chaucer, to fill six volumes, instead of eight, the editor being Mr. R. Morris, may be preferred to the Chaucer of Mr. Bell; but Mr. Bell's edition of Butler is probably the best. We should recommend book-buyers to purchase a few volumes of each series.

The Globe Edition: Poetical Works of John Dryden. Edited, with a Memoir, Revised Text, and Notes, by W. D. Christie, M.A., Trinity College, Cambridge. (Macmillan and Co.) The Globe editions of good English authors, beginning with Shakspeare, according to the Cambridge revision of him by Messrs. W. G. Clark and Aldis Wright, have comprised the poems of Sir Walter Scott, Sir Thomas Malory's history of King Arthur; the poems, songs, and letters of Burns, with memoir by Alexander Smith; "Robinson Crusoe," edited by Henry Kingsley; Professor Masson's Goldsmith; Professor Ward's Pope; Spenser's "Faerie Queene" and other works, edited by Mr. R. Morris and Mr. J. W. Hales. Milton and Cowper are now in preparation. The volumes are thick, and the type is small, but strong hands and eyes can bear with them. Mr. Bell's editions, above noticed, are easier to read. The Globe edition of Dryden, by Mr. W. D. Christie, who has made a special study of the political, social, and literary history of England in the Restoration period, is probably the most perfect yet seen in print. Though Dryden will never again be popular to read, his unequalled mastery of our language, in some forms of verse composition, and the graceful energy of his style, present a model which the student of literature cannot neglect. His tragedies and comedies, his translations of Virgil and Boileau, and his prose writings, are not included in this volume.

The Iliad of Homer, The Odyssey of Homer. Translated by Pope. (John Ross and Co., Edinburgh.) In this pair of neat-looking volumes we are pleased once more to welcome the familiar favourites of our youth, long before the late Earl of Derby had produced his more faithful and characteristic version of "the tale of Troy Divine," or Mr. Worsley had related the voyages of Ulysses in the proper stanza of modern romantic poetry. Many persons will continue, perhaps, to read Pope's Homer for old acquaintance sake; and, if so, here they have it in a convenient form.

The Maiden and Married Life of Mary Powell, afterwards Mistress Milton. Third Edition.—*The Household of Sir Thomas More.* Fifth Edition.—*Cherry and Violet: a Tale of the Great Plague.* Fifth Edition.—*A Noble Purpose Nobly Won.* Third Edition. By Anne Manning. (Hall and Co.) These tales of mingled domestic and historical or biographical interest have long been approved by the judgment of a multitude of readers. It is understood that the present Archbishop of Canterbury, having beguiled the tedious days of his late prolonged illness by their perusal, has addressed to the publisher a special testimony in favour of Miss Manning's pleasant and wholesome writings. We think such a testimony is well deserved.

Holmby House, a Tale of Old Northamptonshire. By G. J. Whyte Melville. *The Interpreter, a Tale of the War.* By the same author. (The Modern Novelist's Library: Longmans, Green, and Co.) These two clever stories, one of which relates to the imprisonment of King Charles I., the other to the British camp before Sebastopol, are known to many lovers of fiction.

Palissy, the Potter. By Henry Morley. (Cassell, Petter, and Galpin.) Professor Morley's biography of this ingenious and persevering Frenchman, who invented a beautiful kind of art-manufacture, and who also bore witness to the religious and political errors of his age, needs no further commendation.

Letters, Sentences, and Maxims by Lord Chesterfield: with a Critical Essay by M. de Sainte-Beuve. (The Bayard Series: Sampson Low, Son, and Marston.) This is but a small selection of short extracts from the writings of that sagacious man of the world, the Earl of Chesterfield; but it contains much truth and good sense.



THE DEAN'S CHAPEL IN THE CATHEDRAL, OXFORD.

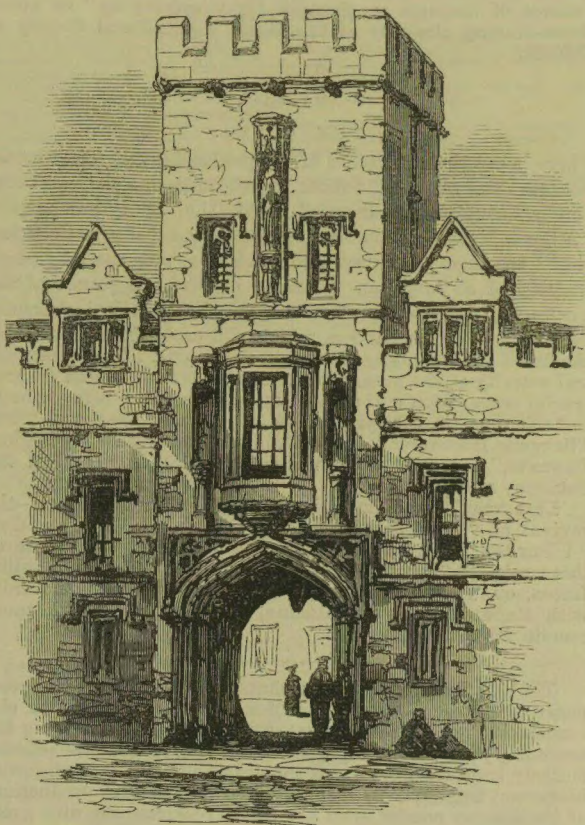
Leaves from a Sketch-Book.

OXFORD.

As a pendant to the large Engraving of Oxford which we published a few weeks ago we give, in accordance with the plan of these sketches, a few of the picturesque details of a city which is a perfect museum of antiquities, and possesses many other features of equal attraction with those which this page displays.

The visit of the Royal Agricultural Society to Oxford this year has added a *forum boarium* to its classic precincts and revived the significance of its bucolic name; and for the nonce, instead of pallid scholars and contemplative prizemen, attenuated by the midnight oil, the Oxford class-lists will be filled with the names of pale-faced Herefords and ruminating shorthorns, fattened into symmetry and celebrity by the daily oil-cake. But whatever attraction there may be in the show, few will fail to seek an occasional relaxation in wandering amongst the quadrangles and cloisters, the towers and battlements, the gardens, streams, and sheltered walks, that give such an indescribable charm to this unrivalled University.

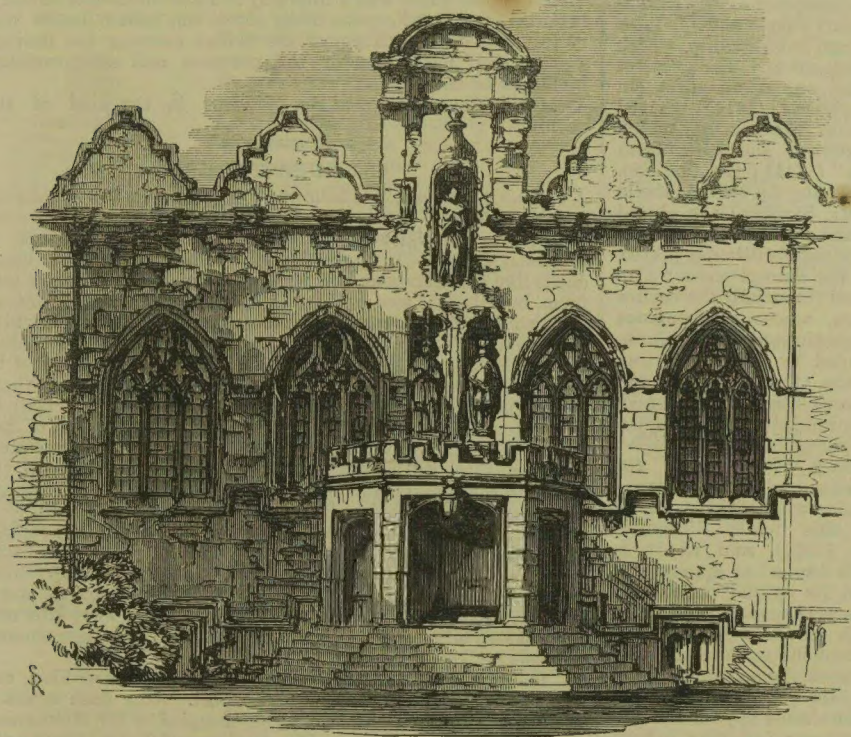
Seen as a whole from any of its favoured points of view, it at once strikes the spectator with wonder and admiration at the profusion of its architectural beauties, quite independently of the *genius loci*, which blends them into one harmonious whole. Flanked by the towers of Magdalen and Christ Church, the view rises, with a noble gradation of spires and pinnacles, to the grand centre of all, where the massive dome of the Radcliffe combines with the queenly grace of St. Mary's to form the crown of this magnificent panorama. Where every college and hall has charms of its own, and would alone afford many interesting subjects for the sketch-book of the artist, the study of the architect or the antiquary, any views, taken as fancy or opportunity might suggest, would serve as pleasant reminiscences of a visit and as specimens of the wealth of interesting detail with which Oxford, more, probably, than any other city, so largely abounds. If we look for grandeur, solidity, and architectural fitness, what is more noble



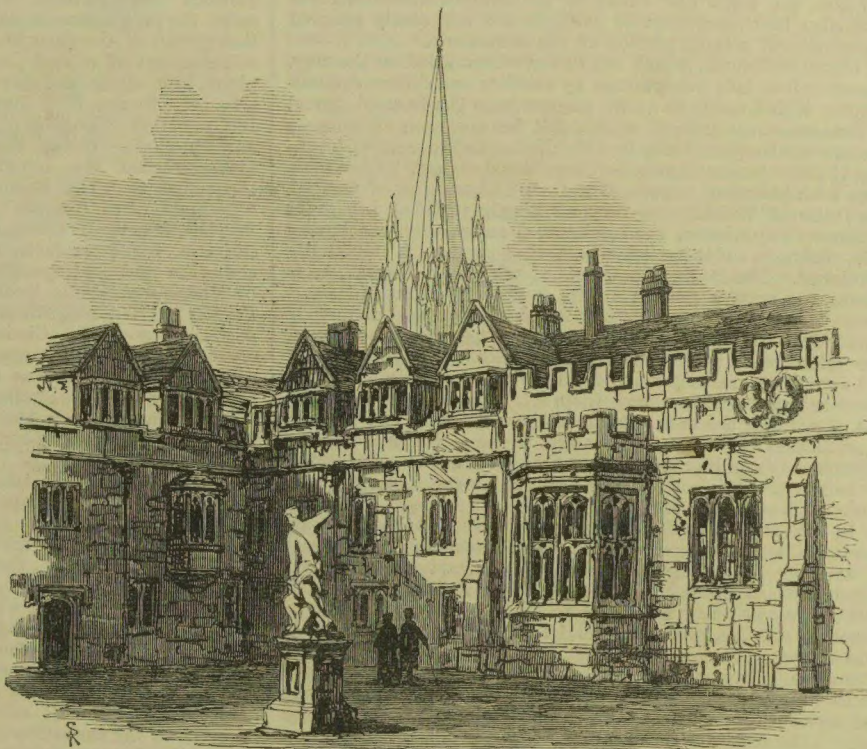
ST. JOHN'S.



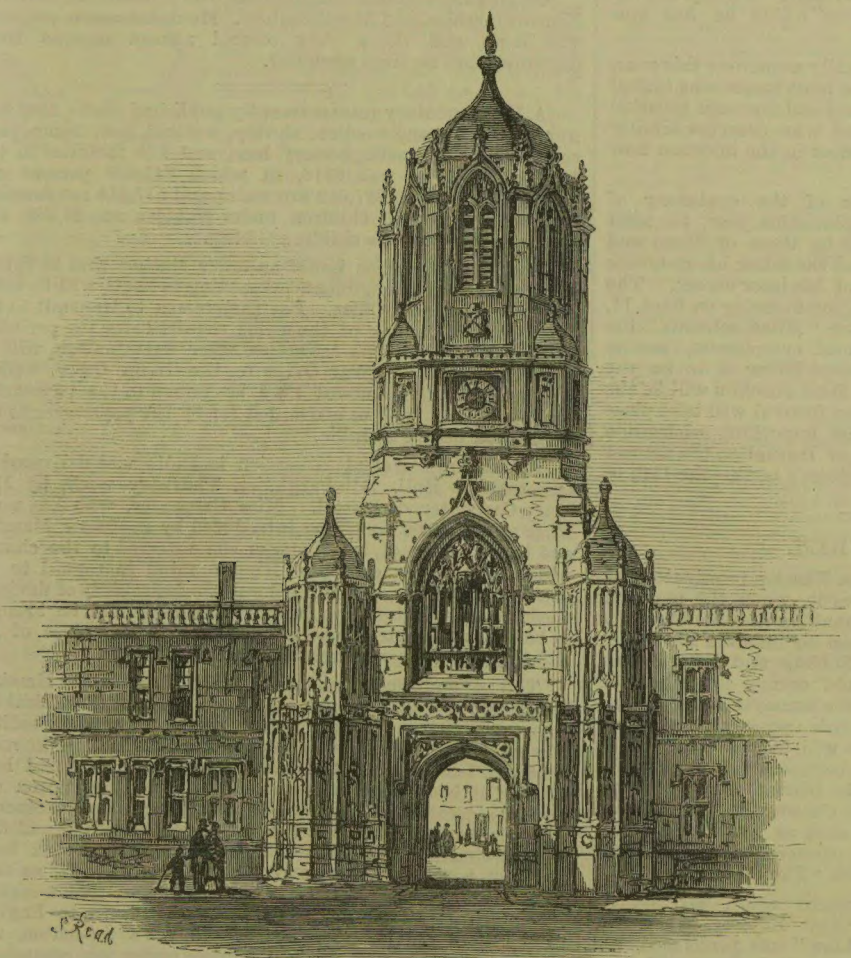
DEAN'S GATE, CHRIST'S,



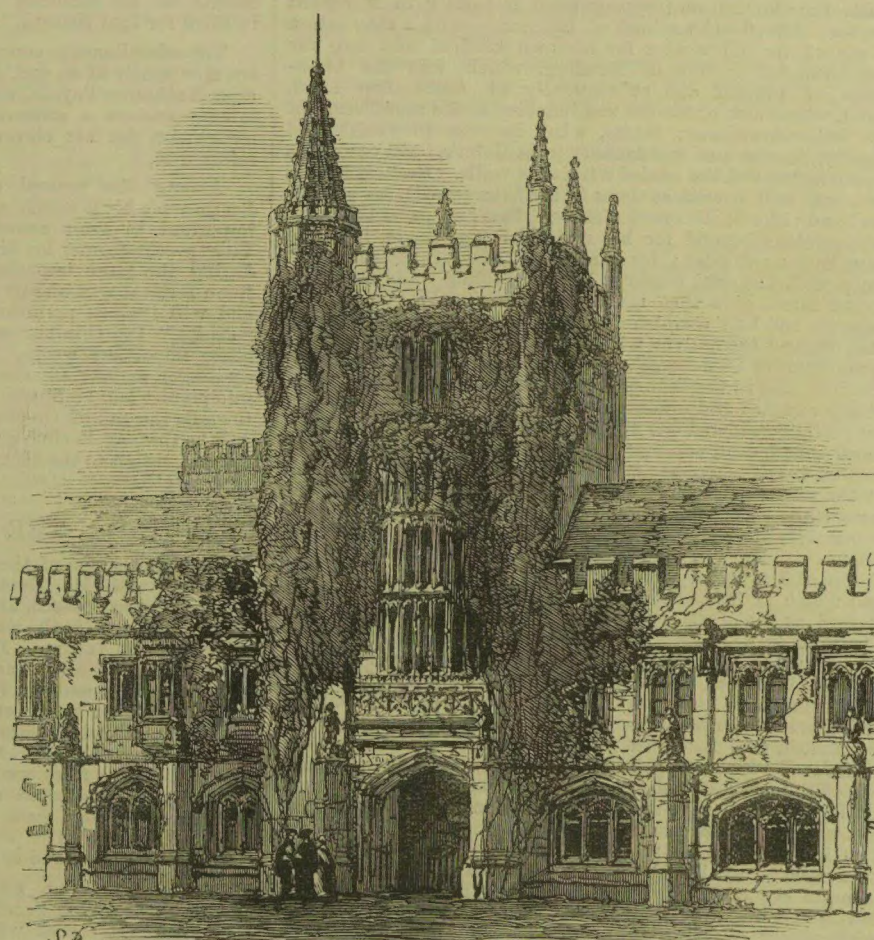
ORIEL.



BRASENOSE



TOM TOWER, CHRISTCHURCH



FOUNDER'S TOWER, MAGDALEN.

or more worthy to form the entrance to the great foundation of Wolsey than the tower that surmounts the portal of Christ Church, as seen in our Engraving? From this every evening booms the Great Tom of Oxford—a bell whose weight is 17,000 lb., and which is a very giant in its voice and iron tongue. Our Engravings also show a view of the Dean's Gate of Christ Church, and the interior of the Dean's Chapel in the old and picturesque Cathedral of St. Frideswide, which gave the episcopal chair to the last Abbot of Osney, when, at the dissolution of the monasteries, Henry VIII. made him the first Bishop of Oxford. This chapel is by some called the Dormitory, with a tender allusion to the sleeping dust that here awaits the general awakening. A quaint name it is, and such as might have been invented by the pleasant fancy of one whose monument is here—rare old Burton, the author of "The Anatomy of Melancholy"—that cyclopaedia of ancient and mediæval lore, and a very quarry of quotation for the would-be learned. Here was once the shrine of St. Frideswide, to which Catherine of Arragon brought her sorrows, and to which pilgrims, high and low, were wont to resort in former times. Though still retaining the name of a shrine, the curious old structure that forms the most conspicuous object in this chapel is considered to be one of those watching chambers where guard was kept over the treasures contained in the shrines of the saints, before the Protectorate destroyed what the Reformation had left. The Latin Chapel adjacent is appropriately used for the lectures of the Regius Professor of Divinity, and is full of interest in every respect.

Passing from the numberless points of attraction in Christ Church, which it would take a volume to describe, we find ourselves in the quad of Oriel, of which an Engraving is given as an example of the collegiate architecture of the place, which, above all others in Oxford, has impressed its mark the most deeply upon the religious thought of the present day—the college which was the first to open its doors in the wide spirit of modern progress, and which has been rewarded for its liberality by being for ever associated with the names of Arnold, Whately, of Pusey, Newman, and Keble. Though the buildings of Oriel are not very ancient, the Headington stone of which they are composed has a worn and blistered appearance, and adds two or three centuries to their apparent age. Indeed, so remarkable is this corrosion that in many places one can hardly repress the thought that not merely have the "decaying fingers" of Time been busy here, but that the teeth and claws of the same ruthless destroyer have also been employed to produce the singularly gnawed appearance of a large portion of the stonework.

Our sketch-book, which might have been filled on the way, is next called into recognition by another and different quadrangle, which meets us as we emerge from the fine old portal of Brasenose, the gate of which still bears a nose of brass—a feature not inappropriate to this distinguished seat of learning, if there be any reason for Napoleon's saying, "Give me a man with plenty of nose." The future Chancellor of Oxford, the Duke of Wellington, very strikingly justified his great adversary's opinion of the intellectual superiority which, as a rule, belongs to those in whom that organ is unusually developed. The Brasenose Quad, of which an Engraving is given, was once a garden "with a delightful and pleasant shade in summer-time," but now its picturesque and eminently academical buildings inclose a well-kept grass-plot or lawn, over which some pet tortoises wander with as little haste and as languid an unconcern as if the family tradition had been preserved among them, and they felt themselves sure in the end of gaining the race against all the hurried and flurried hares in creation. The quadrangle to the left has a curious appearance from its oval windows, which are grouped together in pairs, and are suggestive of gigantic spectacles for the tutelary nose of the college.

In St. Giles's, and in close proximity to the Martyrs' Memorial, is the gateway of St. John's, which is the subject of one of the Engravings, and is said to be part of the original Cistercian monastery, upon which this college was engrafted by Sir Thomas White in 1555. To those who are curious in dreams it may be interesting to know that this good knight, who was an alderman and merchant tailor of London, was advised in a dream to build a college for the education of youth in religion and learning on the spot where he should find an elm-tree with three trunks springing from the same root. Like Ascanius in search of the white sow with its litter of thirty young, which was to mark the site for his new city, Sir Thomas White is said to have repaired to Oxford and, after one abortive attempt, to have found the mysterious elm, near which he erected a college. This he dedicated to St. John the Baptist, and appropriated it mainly to Merchant Taylors' School—the school of his guild—with a reservation of six of its fellowships for his own kindred and two for the Grammar School of Reading, which was the birth-place of himself and subsequently of Archbishop Laud. Laud, whose own education was indebted to the munificence of his fellow-townsmen, White, when he rose to wealth and dignity, became a second founder to St. John's, built one of its quadrangles, and lies buried within its walls. Restless in life, he is said still to walk at times in the Library with his head in his hands, like St. Denys of France. Had he chosen the beautiful gardens beyond for his midnight promenade, it would have been no wonder; for the dark shades of their majestic trees, with the oriel windows and crumbling walls that surround them, give that air of romance to the place which suggests and half corroborates such fantastic legends as those that connect themselves with the names of the founders and benefactors of St. John's. At any rate, we may be sure that in the flesh, and in the days of his golden youth, the future Archbishop rambled and mused in these delightful gardens, which are justly considered one of the chief beauties, and are at least unsurpassed, even amongst the gardens of Oxford.

But, to end where the attractions of Oxford usually begin—at the renowned college and walks of Magdalen—we pause for a while before the Founder's Tower or gateway, which is on our left after passing through Pugin's new entrance to the college, and leave to the right the well-known and magnificent Tower of Magdalen, which has been so frequently described, and which is inseparably connected with the very mention of Oxford as one of its grandest and most distinctive features. The Founder's Tower, however, of which an Engraving is given, though less conspicuous from a distance, is a fine and picturesque object, and carries us back to the time of William of Waynflete, in 1456, and from him through a series of royal and learned occupants to the late Nestor of the University, Dr. Routh, who had seen three generations of men come and go before he himself expired here in 1855, when he had nearly passed the much-disputed bound of a hundred years, and when, as Horace would have said, his age was on the point of closing its twentieth lustrum.

Of this tower we make a sketch for our Engraving, and then reluctantly bid adieu to Oxford, where, with a bright summer sky overhead, the trees in full foliage, the gardens, lawns, and walks at their best and brightest, the streets gay with visitors, Arcadian and Athenian, rustic and polite, nothing is wanting to the perfect enjoyment, whether of the holiday visitor coming there for the first time, of the country vicar

returning to the scene of his *præteriti anni* after a long absence, or the thousands who will find a thousand and one reasons of business or pleasure for "running up" or going down during the stay of the Royal Agricultural Society at Oxford.

MUSIC.

THE OPERA.

There is but little to record of the proceedings at either establishment since our last notice; repetition performances having chiefly occupied the interval. At the Drury-lane Opera "Mignon" (the production of which was fully noticed last week) has been twice repeated, with the same special feature which had so large an influence on the acceptance of the work—the exquisite performance of the principal character by Mdle. Christine Nilsson, which will probably take rank as the finest of her many fine representations. The enterprise and activity of the management of this establishment deserve special recognition and praise—another instance being shortly forthcoming in the production of Richard Wagner's "Der Fliegende Holländer," in an Italian version, as "L'Olandese Dannato," the first performance of which is promised for Saturday next (July 23).

Last week's quasi novelties at the Royal Italian Opera—the revival of "Le Domino Noir" ("Il Domino Nero") and of "I Puritani"—have already been commented on; those of this week—the benefit and last appearance of Madame Pauline Lucca, on Thursday, and the revival of "L'Etoile du Nord," with Madame Patti as Catarina, to-night (Saturday), must remain for our next notice.

The eighth and last Philharmonic concert of the season (postponed for a week) took place on Monday, when the occasion was rendered tributary to the memory of Beethoven—this being the centenary year of the composer's birth—by a programme selected entirely from his works, and illustrating the several phases of his career, from 1796 to 1823. Among the grandest productions of the mighty master must always be reckoned the nine great orchestral symphonies, in which the progress and development of his genius and powers are, as it were, mapped out in regular continuity. At Monday's concert the first and last of these glorious "tone-pictures" appropriately commenced and terminated the programme exemplifying the composer's early emulation (1800) of the clear beauty of Mozart's style and his later achievement of a vast idealism and an individuality which place him above and beyond all comparison. The greatest (No. 3) of the four overtures to his one opera—first (in 1805) called "Leonora," and afterwards (1814) revived as "Fidelio"—closed the first part of the concert, which also included the remarkable chorus of Dervishes from the music to "The Ruins of Athens" (1811); the fine trio, "Tremate, empi, tremate" (1801), well sung by Miss Arabella Smythe, Mr. W. H. Cummings, and Mr. Santley; the choral fantasia, for pianoforte, orchestra, and voices (1808)—the elaborate and all-important pianoforte part brilliantly played by Madame Arabella Goddard; and the concert scena "Ah! Perfido" (1796), magnificently declaimed (especially the earlier portion) by Mdle. Christine Nilsson, whose performance created a profound impression, and a continuance of applause at the close, which was only suspended by her return and repetition of the concluding allegro, the other encore of the evening having been the Dervish chorus already mentioned. The second part of the concert was appropriated to the ninth symphony, known as the "choral symphony," from the latter portion including a setting of Schiller's "Ode to Joy" for chorus and solo voices in association with orchestra—a novel combination in symphonic application, which originated with Beethoven. As this work illustrates the later period of the composer (1823), and as it is the noblest and grandest of its class, it formed an appropriate climax to the concert, which fulfilled its special purpose as well as is possible in a single evening's performance, and made an impressive close to the fifty-eighth season of the Philharmonic Society. The solos in the symphony were assigned to the same singers as those in the trio, with the addition of Miss Julia Elton, who all exerted their best powers (as did the chorus) in the execution of music that almost approaches the impossible in many instances. The orchestral playing, in both symphonies and in the overture, was generally excellent; and the conductor, Mr. W. G. Cousins, received a special demonstration of applause at the end of the evening—a well-deserved tribute to his efficiency in the office which he has now fulfilled for four seasons.

The miscellaneous concerts, unusually numerous this year, are now nearly at an end. One of the most recent was that of Miss Katharine Poyntz, whom we have had frequent occasion to commend as a concert-singer, and who deserves similar recognition for her clever performances in the instance now referred to.

Among the several celebrations of the centenary of Beethoven's birth which are to take place this year, the most important in their associations will be those of Bonn and Vienna—the former his birthplace and the latter his residence during the more important period of his later career. The Bonn festival will occupy three days, commencing on Sept. 11, and will include performances of the "Missa solennis," the "Eroica," the C minor and the choral symphonies, besides other important works. Dr. Ferdinand Hiller is to be the conductor, and Mr. Charles Hallé and Herr Joachim will be the solo pianist and violinist. The Vienna festival will take place towards the end of October. Another important celebration will be that at Berlin in the middle of December, the nearest approximation to the date of the composer's birth—the 17th of that month.

THE THEATRES.

The regular season of the Haymarket Theatre terminated last Saturday with Mr. Buckstone's benefit, when the manager made his usual speech, and, after thanking the audience for their patronage in the past, proceeded to indicate his intentions for the future. Mrs. Scott-Siddons and Miss Evelyn were named among those who would occupy the stage for certain periods, and Mr. English as the manager to conduct an after-season, to be devoted to English operas and revivals. During the regular season new plays will be produced, by Dr. Westland Marston, M. Morton, Robertson, and Boucicault, together with a fairy spectacle by Mr. Gilbert. Mr. Sothorn's return will be delayed until after Christmas. On Monday Mrs. Scott-Siddons made her appearance as Pauline in "The Lady of Lyons." The performances commenced with "A Bull in a China Shop," and concluded with "The Christening."

On Saturday an esteemed amateur actor, Mr. G. A. Harcourt, took his benefit at the New Royalty, when Mr. Buckstone's farce of "The Irish Lion" was performed, the heroic tailor being impersonated by Mr. W. D. Scott with considerable force and more than the common allowance of genial

truth, in regard both to nature and nationality. Mr. Planche's drama, "Not a Bad Judge," followed, in which Mr. Harcourt appeared as Lavater; but the general cast of the play was unsatisfactory.

At other theatres matters remain, on the whole, as they have been. Mr. Charles Reade's two dramas of "Free Labour" and "The Robust Invalid" continue to maintain their own at the Adelphi. The Princess's announces the concluding week of the season. During the past, Offenbach's operetta "La Perichole" and Adolphe Adam's operetta, "Les Pantins de Violette," have been performed. "Little Em'ly" and "Undine" are likely to retain their places at the Olympic for some time. The St. James's closes this evening, with "La Belle Sauvage" and "Paul Pry;" Mrs. Wood delivering an address. The Strand still retains the programme—"A School for Coquettes," "The Field of the Cloth of Gold," and "A Fish Out of Water." "The Lyons Courier," it is likely, will run its career at the Gaiety, in union with the extravaganza of "Linda of Chamouni." The Standard audience have received the Lyceum Opera Bouffe Company and "Little Faust" with applause. The entertainment, indeed, has lost none of its power to attract by the change of locality.

THE QUEEN AT ALDERSHOTT.

The Queen, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Cambridge, and Prince Christian, paid a visit—the first this year—to Aldershot camp on Saturday last. The weather was all that could be wished, light rain having fallen in the night, which kept down the dust, and the heat was less oppressive.

The cavalry on the ground were the 3rd Dragoon Guards, 7th Dragoon Guards, 12th Lancers, 6th Dragoons, and 10th Hussars, besides the dépôts of the 11th Lancers and 16th Lancers, and mounted military police. The artillery arm was represented by three batteries of the Royal Horse Artillery, and four of field artillery. The infantry included the second battalion Rifle Brigade, second battalion Grenadier Guards, a detachment of the Royal Engineers, second battalion 9th Regiment, 101st Regiment, second battalion 13th Light Infantry, 46th Regiment, 94th Regiment, fourth battalion Rifle Brigade, first battalion 4th Regiment, 67th Regiment, fourth battalion 60th Rifles, 33rd Regiment, 91st Highlanders, and 42nd Highlanders.

After marching past there was a picturesque sham fight, which lasted for two hours, from the Long Valley to Cove-common. As there was a tolerably fair distribution of cavalry, infantry, and artillery on both sides, the mimic battle was most spirited, the taking of the bridge crossing the Basingstoke Canal being one of the prettiest and most exciting incidents of the day.

Her Majesty returned to Windsor in the cool of the evening.

THUNDERSTORMS.

A terrible thunderstorm, followed by destructive floods, causing loss to life and immense damage to property, swept over Lancashire on Saturday afternoon. The storm took a southerly course. In the valley of Todmorden the rain came down like a waterspout, and washed away small outhouses and farm buildings; two cottages were destroyed, and in one an aged widow was drowned. A man named Butterworth, while endeavouring to save two children of a neighbour, was washed away. Butterworth succeeded in saving his life, or rather he was washed up by the flood on to a bank, and was found there insensible. Both the children were drowned. The body of the widow was found about half a mile from the ruins of her cottage, entangled with a lamp-post and much mutilated. Two coal-pits in Dalesgate were blocked up; at Bacup the water in some parts was nearly seven feet deep. The damage done here is estimated at between £80,000 and £100,000.

Rhymney was also visited by a similar storm on Saturday. The reservoir which supplies the town overflowed and burst its banks, the volume of water sweeping away everything before it. A farmhouse, with all the farm buildings and stock, was washed away, and a man and two children were drowned. Houses two miles distant were flooded, and an immense amount of property was destroyed.

There was a thunderstorm also on Saturday at Eton, and the lightning was for a time incessant. One flash struck a large stack of chimneys of a house occupied by Mr. Holderness, and shattered it to pieces. The fluid passed down through the house and through the front door, fortunately without injury to anyone.

On Monday a thunderstorm passed over Forfarshire, Brechin, Kincardineshire, and Aberdeenshire. Much damage to property was done, and there were several narrow escapes from drowning, but no lives were lost.

A Parliamentary return recently published shows that the number of cotton, woollen, shoddy, worsted, flax, hemp, jute, rope, horsehair, elastic, hosiery, lace, and silk factories in the United Kingdom was 6416, in which 845,066 persons are employed, of whom 327,658 are males and 517,413 are females. The number of male children under thirteen was 41,382, and the number of female children, 43,889.

The War Office has issued an order stating that in future advances of pay to regiments proceeding to India will be made direct by the India Office. Paymasters are to transmit to the War Office estimates of the sums required for the period of the passage only. The estimates, after examination, will be transmitted by the War Office to the India Office, with a request that the amount may be issued to the paymaster. These advances will be accounted for by the paymaster to the local Government in India.

An address on female education in India was delivered in Queen-street Hall, Edinburgh, on Thursday week, by Miss Mary Carpenter, of Bristol. Miss Carpenter, who has made three visits to the East, was introduced by Professor Masson; and in the course of her remarks she referred to the change which had come over the Hindoo mind in regard to the position of women, and pointed out the desirability of devising a scheme by which native female teachers should be brought to bear upon the girls' schools in India. At the close of her address Miss Carpenter received a vote of thanks.

The announcement is made that Vice-Admiral Sir Hastings Yelverton, K.C.B., has been appointed to succeed Admiral Sir Alexander Milne, K.C.B., in the command of the Mediterranean station at the end of September next, and in the meantime will take command of the Channel squadron, and hoist his flag on board the Minotaur. The Channel squadron will meet Sir Alexander Milne and the Mediterranean squadron at Gibraltar on or about Aug. 7, and the two squadrons will then be combined, under Sir A. Milne's command, with Rear-Admiral A. C. Key, C.B., and Rear-Admiral Chads, as their Rear-Admirals, and will cruise for a month or five weeks, at the expiration of which Sir A. Milne will return to England in the Bellerophon. The cruise will be a repetition, to a certain extent, of that made last year under the auspices of the Admiralty.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE MARQUIS OF LOTHIAN.

The Most Noble William Schomberg

Robert Kerr, eighth Marquis of Lothian in the Peerage of Scotland, and third Baron Ker, of Kerseugh, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, died, on the 6th inst., at his residence at Clapham. His Lordship was born, Aug. 12, 1832, the eldest son of John William Robert, seventh Marquis of Lothian, by his wife, Lady Cecil Chetwynd Talbot, second daughter of Charles, second Earl Talbot. Hereceived his education at Christ Church, Oxford, where he was first class in classics in 1853, and first class in jurisprudence and modern history in 1854. The Marquis succeeded his father in the family honours Nov. 14, 1841; and married, Aug. 12, 1857, his cousin, Lady Constance Harriet Mahonesa Talbot, daughter of Henry John, eighteenth Earl of Shrewsbury, but had no issue. He is consequently succeeded by his next brother, Schomberg Henry, now ninth Marquis of Lothian, who was born Dec. 2, 1833, and married, Feb. 1865, Lady Victoria Alexandrina Montagu-Douglas Scott, eldest daughter of Walter Francis, present Duke of Buccleuch, K.G., and has issue two sons and two daughters.

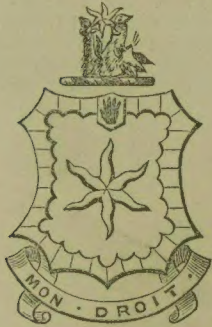


LADY COTTER.

Helena Trydell, Lady Cotter, who died recently, at Eastly, near Mallow, in her seventy-sixth year, was third daughter and co-heiress of the late James Lombard, Esq., of Lombardstown, in the county of Cork. She married, Jan. 1, 1820, Sir James Laurence Cotter, third Baronet, of Rockforest, representative of a very ancient and eminent family of Munster, and became a widow Dec. 31, 1834. Her only child is the present Sir James Laurence Cotter, fourth Baronet, of Rockforest.

THE REV. SIR H. J. INGILBY, BART.

The Rev. Sir Henry John Ingilby, Bart., of Ripley, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, died at his seat, Ripley Castle, on the 5th inst. He was born Jan. 28, 1790, the eldest son of the Rev. Henry Ingilby, of Kirkleatham, in the county of York, by Isabella Jane, his wife, eldest daughter of Ralph Bates, Esq., of Milbourne, in the county of Northumberland. He graduated at Oxford, B.A. in 1812, and M.A. in 1816. Sir Henry married, Aug. 19, 1824, Elizabeth, daughter of Day Hart Macdowall, Esq., of Walkinshaw, N.B., and by her (who died March 7, 1869) leaves issue (with another son, William, late Lieutenant Bengal Artillery, and a daughter, Wilhelmina) a son and successor, now the Rev. Sir Henry Day Ingilby, M.A., who was born Oct. 12, 1826; and married, June 26, 1862, Alicia Margaret, second daughter of David Robertson, Esq., of Ladykirk, Berwick, M.P. for that county, and has a daughter, Mary Alicia. The late Rev. Sir Henry John Ingilby succeeded, by devise, to the estates of Sir William Amcotts-Ingilby, Bart., who died without issue, May 14, 1854, and was himself created a Baronet July 26, 1866.



SIR R. M. JEPHSON, BART.

Sir Richard Mounteney Jephson, second Baronet, of the Spring Vale, in the county of Dorset, who died, at Elstead, Surrey, on the 28th ult., aged sixty-nine, was the eldest son of Sir Richard Mounteney Jephson, Bart., one of the Judges of the Admiralty, and Judge Advocate at Gibraltar (whom he succeeded, as second Baronet, in 1825), by his first wife, Catherine, daughter of Mr. Jolliffe, of Wolverton, in the Isle of Wight. Sir Richard, whose death we record, married, Aug. 4, 1868, Charlotte Ellen, second daughter of Sir William Baynes, Bart., but had no issue. He is succeeded by his next brother, now Sir James Saumarez Jephson, third Baronet, Lieutenant R.N., who was born in 1802, married Eliza Huxley, and has a son, Mounteney, who married, 1861, Eliza, youngest daughter of the late Thomas Badger, Esq. Julia, half-sister of the late Sir Richard, and youngest daughter of the first Baronet, married, in 1846, Archibald, Marquis of Ailsa, K.T., whose death was recently included in our obituary.



JEROME NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.

Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte, who died at his residence in Baltimore, on the 17th ult., was born July 7, 1805, the son, by his first wife, of Jerome Bonaparte, youngest brother of the Emperor Napoleon I. His father, Jerome Bonaparte (eventually King of Westphalia, and Duc de Monfort in Wurtemberg) married in America, in 1803, Elizabeth Paterson, of Baltimore, U.S., a lady of Irish extraction, sister of Robert Paterson, Esq., the first husband of the late Marchioness Wellesley, and granddaughter of O'Carroll of Carrollstown, one of the original signers of the declaration of American independence. By her, from whom he separated in 1805, he had one son, Jerome, the subject of this notice, who, when still quite young, returned with his mother to the United States, where, after passing his early boyhood at Baltimore, he received his education and graduated at Harvard College. He married Susan Mary, daughter of Benjamin Williams, of Roxbury, in Massachusetts, by whom he acquired a considerable fortune, which, added to his own, placed him amongst the wealthiest citizens of Baltimore. On one occasion he visited Paris during the reign of Louis Philippe; and on another, together with his son Jerome, was present, by the invitation of the Emperor, at the Court of the Tuileries. Devoid of ambition, he devoted himself to the management of his large estates. His grandson is, under the name of Paterson, an officer in the French army. It need scarcely be added that Prince Napoleon, who occupies so prominent a place in French politics, is half-brother of the deceased Jerome.

An explosion at Silver Dale Colliery, near Newcastle, Staffordshire, on Thursday week, caused the deaths of nineteen colliers, and the bodies of four still remain in the pit.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

I G. C. W. P., and Others.—The match between Mr. Mackenzie and Mr. Perrin, in New York, has been won by the former. At the conclusion the score stood in the even games—Mr. Mackenzie, 3; Mr. Perrin, 0; drawn, 1. In the games at odds—Mr. Mackenzie, 4; Mr. Perrin, 0.

A. DENDRINO.—The Problem "No. 8" shall certainly be published in a few days; and the other two positions shall be examined and reported on in due order.

E. DE GOGGIZ, Paris.—Yes, with pleasure.

P. M. L.—You can obtain a copy of "American Chess Nuts," carriage free, by sending a post-office order for 12s. to Mr. L. W. Abbott, 7, Claremont-place, Loughborough-road, S.W. 2. The Problems submitted shall receive due attention.

H. T.—It is now under examination.

PITT SOGGS, R. D. T., and Others.—An explanation relative to the second solution in Problem No. 1374 was given in the Notices to Chess Correspondents of our last Number. THE CORRECT SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1375 has been received from Brutus, H. E., E. de Goggoize, M. P., Druid, Box and Cox, W. E. P., Van Dunk, Chris, T. M. G., Alexander, Banshee, W. P., X. Y. Z., Percy, D. C. L., Roberto, Q. E. D., W. G. E. C. S., R. B., Manfred and Man Friday, Fleet Street, Dover; Henry and Emile Frau, Lyons; I. Davidson, Melrose, R. D. V., Pip, A. B. C., T. S. Brandreth, Worthing, E. K., Wilfred, W. M. Curtis, B. A., Rex, Trial, P. M. L., F. R. S., H. T. C., Joel Myers, Orazio, Johnny, E. B. C., Denevon, R. D. T., 1879, P. M. L., Ludovic, C. M., W. Hirst, Philo, S. R. B., W. E. Vyse, I. N. Keynes, Orlando, Jeremy, S. S., Vigornionis, W. E. B., Boston Stamp, Barney, E. P. C., Owlet, Rugby, Harry, B. A. C., James, and Sawney.

THE CORRECT SOLUTION OF THE REV. G. M'ARTHUR'S REVISED PROBLEM has been received from Bassett, Henley, T. M. P., Joel Myers, F. R. S., A. Z., Peterkin, G. H. E., M. P., T. H. L., Fenwick, Harry, B. A., L. N. Keynes, W. E. B., Presis, F. R. S., Druid, G. D., Halcombe, E. G. F., Noddy, B. W. A., Conrad, Mercer, W. B., Fidele, and Jerry.

SOLUTION OF Mr. M'ARTHUR'S PROBLEM, reprinted in our Number for July 2.

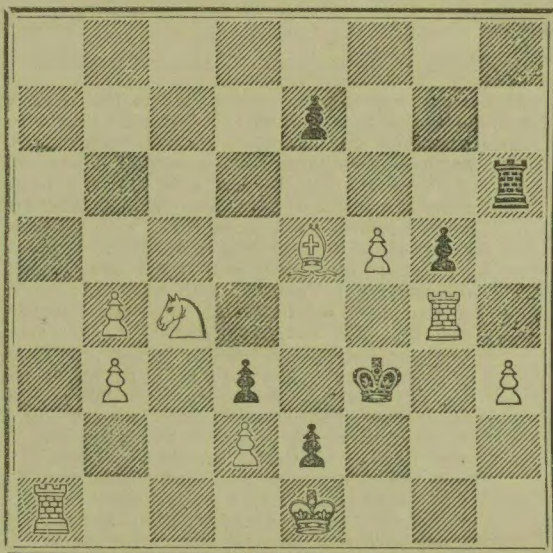
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. R to Q 7th	K to Q 5th, or*	3. Kt to K 3rd, or	
2. R to Q Kt 5th	Any move	to K B 4th. Mate.	

*1. If he make a Queen or take the Pawn with Rook, the reply is 2. Kt to K B 4th (dis ch), and mate next move.

PROBLEM No. 1377.

By Mr. H. E. KIDSON.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White, playing first, to mate in four moves.

CHESS IN DUNDEE.

A Game played in the Handicap Tourney now in progress at the Dundee Chess Club. In this Game Mr. G. B. FRASER gave the odds of the Pawn and Two Moves to Mr. W. N. WALKER. (Remove Black's K B Pawn from the Board.)

WHITE (Mr. W.)	BLACK (Mr. F.)
1. P to K 4th	P to Q 3rd
2. P to Q 4th	Kt to Q 2nd
3. P to Q B 4th	P to K 4th
4. P to K B 4th	P to K 4th
5. P to Q 5th	Kt to K R 3rd
6. B to Q 3rd	Kt to K B 2nd

The defence adopted by Mr. Fraser in this game deserves attention. It is certainly novel, and, at the first view, it seems effective. Whether it will prove so on better acquaintance time will show.

7. P to K B 5th Kt to Q B 4th

By this move he threatened to take the K Pawn; and, in the event of White playing 8. Kt to K B 3rd, preventing that capture, to take the K B Pawn with his Q Bishop, and regain the piece by advancing his Pawn to K 5th.

8. Kt to Q B 3rd

The best move to frustrate Black's projects.

9. Kt to K B 3rd Castles

Mr. Fraser speaks of this as an ill-judged measure, and thinks that, against the best play on the other side, he should never have been able to retrieve his game.

10. P to K R 4th B to Q 2nd

11. B to K 3rd Kt takes B (ch)

12. Q takes Kt P to Q R 3rd

13. P to K Kt 4th P to K R 3rd

14. K to K 2nd P to Q Kt 4th

15. Q R to K Kt sq P takes P

16. Q to Q 2nd

Up to this point the attack has been conducted in a manner which reflects great credit on Mr. Walker, who, we are informed, though only in his nineteenth year, is able to make a successful stand on equal terms against any player in Scotland, save his present opponent.

16. Q to Q B sq

Prepared to sacrifice his Q Bishop for two of those terrible Pawns.

17. P to K Kt 5th

Nothing could be more natural than this, because White might reasonably expect, if

CHESS IN NEW YORK.

A brilliant little Game between Messrs. ZEREGA and MACKENZIE.

(King's B's Gambit.)

BLACK (Mr. Z.)	WHITE (Mr. M.)	BLACK (Mr. Z.)	WHITE (Mr. M.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	14. B takes Kt	Q takes B
2. B to K B 4th	P takes P	15. Q takes Q R P	R to K B sq
3. B to Q B 4th	P to Q Kt 4th	16. Q takes Q B P	P to Q Kt 5th

An ingenious defence, devised by an American amateur, Mr. Bryan, and subsequently analysed and recommended by the Russian player, Kisevitzki.

4. B takes K B P (ch)

This leads to many beautiful combinations, but it is not so good a line of play for the opening party as taking the Q Kt Pawn.

5. Q to K R 5th (ch) P to K Kt 3rd

6. Q to Q 5th (ch) K to Kt 2nd

7. Q takes R Kt to Q B 3rd

By this move White keeps the adverse Queen for a long time completely hors de jeu.

8. Kt to Q B 3rd B to Q B 4th

The correct move here is Q to K R 5th (ch). After that the game becomes rapidly and decisively in favour of the second player.

9. Kt to K B 3rd Kt to K B 3rd

10. P to Q 4th B takes P

11. Kt takes B Kt takes Kt

12. Castles P to K B 6th

13. B to K Kt 5th

What was the objection to capturing the offered Pawn with Pawn?

13. P to K R 3rd

Checkmate.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of General Sir De Lacy Evans, G.C.B., formerly of Bryanston-square, and late of 6, Great Cumberland-place, Hyde Park, was proved in her Majesty's Court in London, on the 2nd inst., by Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Townshend Wilson (Coldstream Guards), and Arthur Thomas Stevens, Esq., the surviving executors, and to each he leaves a legacy of £200 for their trouble. The personality in this country was sworn under £80,000. The will is dated Sept. 8, 1860, and the gallant General died Jan. 9 last, aged eighty-three. There are two codicils, feebly written in his own handwriting, executed in 1867-8, signed "De Lacy Evans," by which he makes the following bequests—viz., to Colonel Wilson, two legacies, being £4000 and £2000; to General Sir R. Dacres, £1000 and £2000; Admiral Sir Sidney Dacres, £1000; to his nephews, John O'Leary, of Fort Shannon, £2000, and Henry O'Leary, Esq., of New Zealand, £3000; to his head servant, Samuel Smart, £1500 and £500; and legacies to others. By his will he leaves to his stepson, Philip Alexander Hughes, Esq. (the son of his wife by a former marriage), besides other property, such an amount as will, with the value of other bequests, make up £20,000, free of duty. He appoints his said two nephews, John and Henry O'Leary, residuary legatees, which embraces a reversionary bequest of £20,000 from the Stanford Hall estate, under a codicil to the will of the Hon. Robert Otway, payable on the decease of Baroness Braye; and also includes the following presentations made to the gallant General:—A sword presented to him on his return from the Crimea; a silver plateau and candelabra presented to him by the officers who were under his command in Spain; and the stars, crosses, and other decorations conferred upon him for distinguished and meritorious services.

The will of Henry Utrick Coulthurst, Esq., of 13, New Inn, and Streatham, Surrey, was proved in London, on the 29th ult., by his brother, William Matthew Coulthurst, Esq., of the Strand, the sole executor. The personality was sworn under £60,000. The will is dated Nov. 20, 1846, and the testator died May 13 last. There are some legacies left to his eldest brother and family, and to his brother the Rev. Edward Coulthurst, and to his aunt Margaret Coulthurst. He bequeaths all the rest of his property, real and personal, to his said brother William M. Coulthurst absolutely; but, in doing so, he expresses his wish that the residue should be for the benefit of himself and his brother Nicholas, and his sister Hannah Matilda Coulthurst; and, should his executor see fit, he would also make some provision for persons who were attached to his family.

The will of Richard Greaves, Esq., of The Cliff, Warwickshire, was proved in the registry at Birmingham, on the 9th ult., and the personality sworn under £100,000, the executors and trustees being Thomas Lloyd, Esq., of The Priory, Warwick; John William Kirshaw, Esq., of Warwick; and Michael Henry Larkin, Esq., the testator's nephew. The will bears date March 22, 1870, with two codicils; and testator died April 29 following. He bequeaths to his wife a legacy of £8000 and the furniture, and appoints her residuary legatee for life, with power of disposition over the same in favour of his nephews (but not to include the children of his brother, John Whitehead Greaves, otherwise provided for). His estate at Asbn, Warwickshire, he leaves to his brother Edward for life, and after his decease to his said brother John, charged with the sum of £5000 to be paid to the executors and estate of his said brother Edward. He leaves £8000 among his brothers and sisters, and legacies to other relatives, and annuities to servants. By virtue of a deed of partnership made between himself and John C. Bull, he appoints his said nephew, Michael H. Larkin, to succeed him as partner in his mercantile transactions, and that he should receive one half of the share of the net profits. He bequeaths to the Unitarian Chapel, in High-street, Coventry, two legacies of £500 each; to the Rev. C. Voyers £100, expressing a hope "that the day of persecution for religious opinions will speedily close." He bequeaths £200 towards the construction of a public bathing-place, to be supplied from the river Avon, for the use of the inhabitants of the borough of Warwick. He leaves £200 to each of the reformatories at Weston and Coventry for juvenile criminals, the interest to be laid out in prizes or presents to the boys and girls on leaving. All legacies to be free of duty.

Woolwich, on Saturday last, was, by consent of the Home Secretary, reconstituted a market town.

Mr. Joshua Appleyard, of Clare Hall, Halifax, has presented to the Crossley Orphan Home of that town £10,000.

Five persons were killed and more than twenty injured by a collision which took place about one o'clock on Sunday morning between the up Scotch mail and a goods train, near Carlisle station.

Dr. Leslie, the Protestant Bishop of Kilmore, died suddenly yesterday week. The deceased Prelate had presided over the diocese only two months, having succeeded the late Dr. Hamilton Verschoyle early in May last.

Dr. John Wyllie, F.R.C.P. Edin., has been elected lecturer on general pathology and pathological anatomy in the Medical School, Surgeons' Hall, Edinburgh, in room of Dr. Grainger Stewart, resigned.

Miss Clifton, aged twenty-two, who managed a refreshment-house for her mother close to the railway station at Barnes, fell asleep while reading a novel in bed on Saturday night, the candle set fire to the bedclothes, and the young lady was so severely burnt that she died shortly afterwards.

Dr. Kirk, the political agent at Zanzibar, states that 13,000 or 14,000 people, or one fifth of the whole population, have perished by cholera during the recent visitation. Entire establishments of slaves have been carried off; and the epidemic has been so violent that the slave trade on the east coast of Africa was for the time quite suspended.

Mr. Stephen Blair, whose remains were interred last Saturday at Bolton Cemetery, has left £20,000 for the erection of an hospital in Bolton, to be called the Blair Hospital, on condition that within three years a suitable site is purchased somewhere in the Bolton Union. A sum of £10,000 has also been left for its endowment.

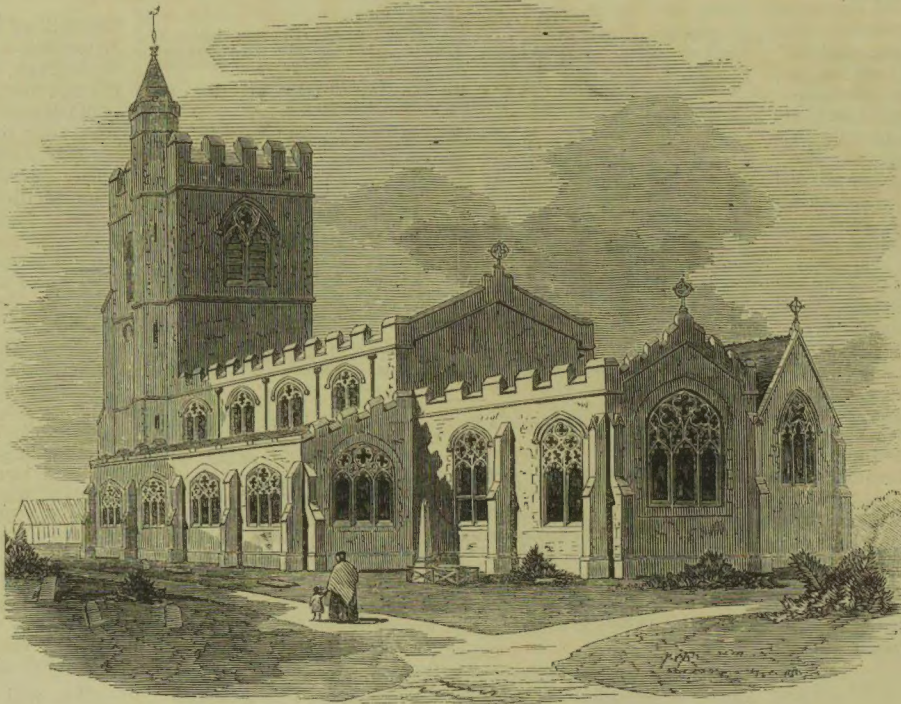
A deputation from the Municipal Council of Dublin has waited on the Lords Justices of Ireland in reference to the purification of the Liffey. The deputation submitted the proposed plan for the purification of the Liffey. Their Lordships approved of the measures taken, and urged the deputation to press forward the matter as soon as possible.

The British screw-steamer Neera, Captain Hanscom, in December, 1868, fell in with a French lugger in a hopeless condition fifty miles from the Smalls, and rescued her captain and crew. For this act the Emperor of the French sent Captain Hanscom a splendid gold medal, expressly cast, and with a suitable inscription. This mark of recognition was presented through the Liverpool Local Marine Board.

WOOBURN CHURCH, BUCKS.

The parish of Wooburn is situated near Beaconsfield, in the valley between Maidenhead and High Wycombe. Wooburn House was formerly the palace of the Bishop of Lincoln, and in Roman Catholic times Thomas Chase was strangled there in the dungeon of "little ease." Subsequently it was the residence of the Duke of Wharton, who frequently made it an asylum for eminent Nonconformist ministers. The Duke received William III. as a guest at Wooburn House. The church stands close to the park. It is very ancient, and contains some very fine brasses. In the last century it was grievously deformed; the windows were obscured, the handsome stone font and lych-gates were removed, and the whole church was faced with plaster. Twenty years ago the church was in a wretched condition—gloomy, damp, dilapidated, the floors gone in many places, the pillars cracking, and the walls falling outwards. Soon after the present Vicar (the Rev. F. B. Ashley) was appointed, he made an effort for its restoration; and, under the management of Mr. Butterfield, the architect engaged, the high pews were taken away, the pillars were rebuilt, the foundations were underpinned, new floors and tiles were laid, an elegant stone font took the place of a cement basin. The large tower arch, which had been built up, was thrown open, and likewise the arches into the side chapel; many additional seats were formed, and new altar-rails and reading-desk were provided. In short, the interior was completely and successfully renovated, and made suitable for public worship.

The exterior, the walls, windows, and roofs were still an eyesore. But three years ago the completion of the work which had been begun was taken up vigorously. Mr. R. P.



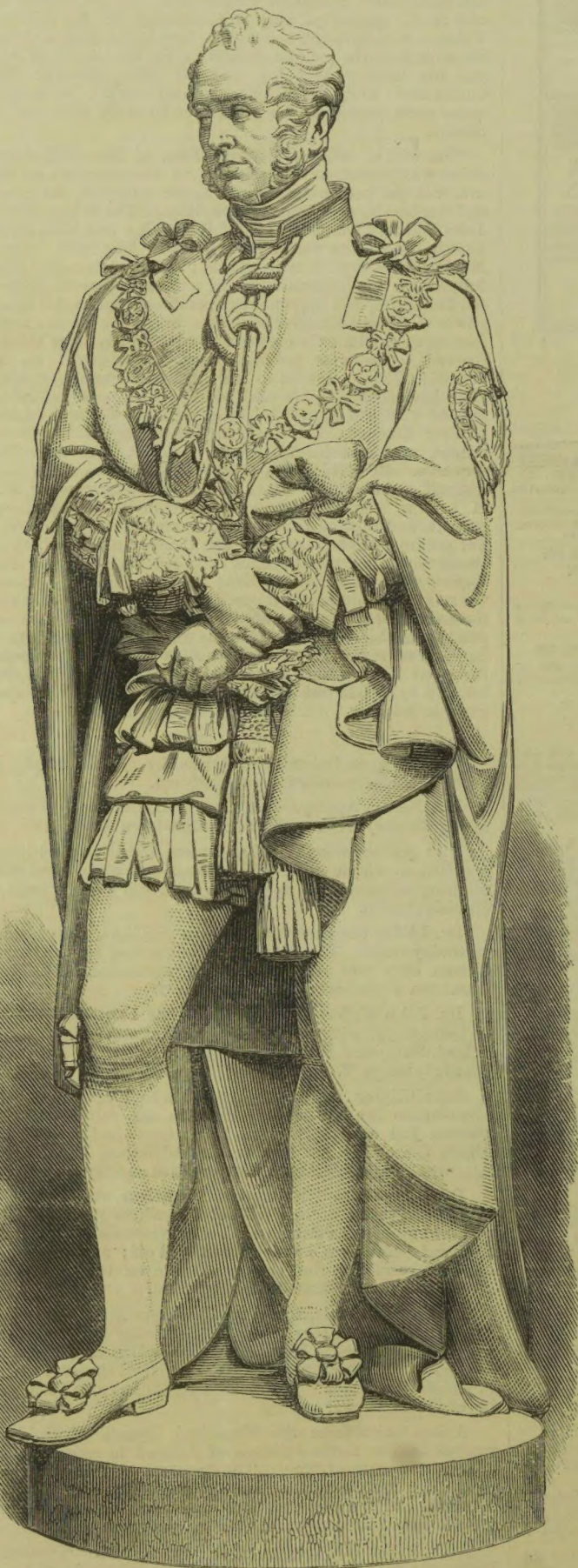
WOOBURN CHURCH, BUCKS, LATELY RESTORED.

Pope, of London, was the architect to whom the work was intrusted, and it has been very well performed. All the roofs and windows are new, and the whole church, with the tower, has been faced with black or snapped flint. Some of the walls have been rebuilt, and the foundations are carried down very deep. The handsome windows have been filled with hammered glass of different tints and of very effective patterns; the walls and roofs are tastefully decorated by Messrs. Matthews and Cobham. A fine new chancel arch has been presented, and also the following gifts:—A bell re-cast, to make the peal of eight complete; a remarkably handsome stone pulpit; a capital clock, by Mr. Benson, and several windows. One is a two-light stained-glass window in the south wall of the chancel, painted with the subjects of Christ Blessing Children, and the Baptism of Our Lord. The east window has three lights, and the painting represents Our Lord, and St. Paul, and St. Peter. The large west tower window is painted with the six Acts of Mercy: the two last, very greatly admired, are by Messrs. Heaton, Butler, and Baynes. The whole of these works, both outside and inside, is extremely effective and substantial, and forms a complete and handsome restoration. The mortuary chapel in the north of the chancel belongs to the Earls of Lindsey. This has also been thoroughly restored and decorated, and the unsightly tomb which before encumbered it has been replaced by a massive sarcophagus.

Such works as this are not carried through without much labour and expense. £3000 has been expended on this final restoration. The patron, Mr. James Du Pré, has subscribed very liberally; but the most munificent contributor has been Mr. Alfred Gilbey, the present resident at Wooburn House.

STATUE OF LORD PALMERSTON IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

The memorial statue of Lord Palmerston for Westminster Abbey has been erected near the statesman's grave in the north transept, to the right of the entrance to the transept. It occupies (of necessity somewhat unsymmetrically) a space between the cumbrous pyramidal monuments to the Earl of Chatham and the sea-captains who fell in the engagements under Rodney. In a corresponding place on the opposite side of the transept is the statue of Canning; a companion statue stands against the next pier of the transept, and the quartet will be completed by Mr. Foley's statue of Canning's son, which will serve as a companion to that of Lord Palmerston. Like its fellows, the statue now erected is in marble (carved from a singularly pure block without a single vein or fault); the figure is about 8 ft. high, and stands on a pedestal with drum-shaped plinth. The figure is draped in the robes of the Garter, and the folds are disposed simply and easily. The attitude is that of contemplative repose, with the head slightly bowed, and the hands folded over each other in front of the figure. The commission for this important Government memorial of the late Premier (so long distinguished as the leader of Government) was intrusted by Mr. Cowper, when First Commissioner of Works, to Mr. Robert Jackson, a sculptor to whose merit, though perhaps not well known to the general public, we have on several occasions invited attention. The result cannot fail to raise the artist's reputation. It is not a small thing nowadays to be able to say that the last addition to our public statues is an acceptable work. The statue presents, indeed, a marked contrast in its simple, natural, unaffected, yet dignified attitude, to some recent constrained and pretentious representations of the same personage. Lord Palmerston was doubtless a



STATUE OF LORD PALMERSTON IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY, BY R. JACKSON.

more than ordinarily difficult subject for sculpture; Mr. Jackson has, notwithstanding, succeeded in producing a good likeness of the head, while he has not forgotten the requirements of sculptural art in a work addressed to posterity as well as to contemporaries: the essential characteristics are preserved, and their effect is not disturbed by trivial accidents of scarcely momentary interest. The same sculptor has made a bust of Lord Palmerston, for the Vaughan library of Harrow School, presented by Mr. W. Grant, of Manchester, to complete the series of busts of old Harrovians who have become Prime Ministers of Great Britain.

"JEPHTHAH'S DAUGHTER."

The narrative—one of the most pathetic in the Old Testament—of Jephthah's daughter, and of the rash vow of her father through which her life was sacrificed, ought, we should have imagined, to have furnished "motives" to the sculptor more frequently than has been the case. Painters have found subjects in that narrative, as, for instance, Mr. Millais; but sculptors, at least English sculptors, rarely. Mr. J. Sherwood Westmacott now forms an exception with the gracefully-designed and delicately-chiselled marble statuette which we have engraved from the Academy Exhibition. The beloved daughter of the conquering captain of Israel's host is on her way, her veil heedlessly thrown off her face, her head wreathed with laurel, to meet her victorious father, with songs of triumph and tinkling merriment of timbrel. All innocently and fearlessly she sallies forth before her handmaidens, eager to be the first to welcome with joy and pride her conquering sire, the deliverer of her people, he who has unwittingly doomed her to destruction for so doing—eager to be the first to meet the glance of that eye which shall surely be as fatal as the scathing lightning.

Mr. Murdo Young, who was for upwards of thirty years proprietor of the *Sun* newspaper, died suddenly at Brighton, on Monday, in the eightieth year of his age. Mr. Young, as a journalist, was an energetic supporter of advanced Liberal principles. He was the author of a five-act tragedy named "Wallace," written in blank verse, and as recently as last year he published a short-hand system of his own invention.



"JEPHTHAH'S DAUGHTER," BY J. S. WESTMACOTT.